LIBRARY OF PRINCETON
MAY 22 1956
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

P25
.L287
v. 6-11

Supplement to LANGUAGE, Journal of the Linguistic Society
of America

# LANGUAGE DISSERTATIONS

PUBLISHED BY THE

LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

EDITED BY
GEORGE MELVILLE BOLLING
*Ohio State University*

HANS KURATH
*Ohio State University*

SAMUEL MOORE
*University of Michigan*

EDWARD SAPIR
*University of Chicago*

---

NUMBER VII DECEMBER, 1930

---

# THE ACCENTUATION OF NOMINAL COMPOUNDS IN LITHUANIAN

BY

FREDERIC TURNBULL WOOD
*Associate Professor at the University of Virginia*

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY DISSERTATION

WAVERLY PRESS, INC.
BALTIMORE

# LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

*Founded 1924*

## OFFICERS FOR 1930

*President,* Professor Edward Prokosch, Yale University.

*Vice-President,* Professor T. A. Jenkins, University of Chicago.

*Secretary and Treasurer,* Professor Roland G. Kent, University of Pennsylvania.

*Executive Committee,* the preceding, and
Professor E. Adelaide Hahn, Hunter College.
Professor C. M. Lotspeich, University of Cincinnati.
Professor E. C. Roedder, College of the City of New York.

*Committee on Publications:*
Chairman and Editor: Professor George Melville Bolling, Ohio State University.
To serve through 1930: Professor Hans Kurath, Ohio State University.
To serve through 1931: Professor Edward Sapir, University of Chicago.
To serve through 1932: Professor Samuel Moore, University of Michigan.

The Linguistic Society of America was founded in December, 1924, for the advancement of the scientific study of language. The Society plans to promote this aim by bringing students of language together in its meetings, and by publishing the fruits of research. It has established a quarterly journal, a series of language monographs, and a series of language dissertations; the last two will appear at irregular intervals, according to the material offered to the Committee on Publications and the funds available for the purpose. Members will receive all in return for the annual dues of Five Dollars.

Membership in the Society is not restricted to professed scholars in linguistics. All persons, whether men or women, who are in sympathy with the objects of the Society, are invited to give it their assistance in furthering its work. Application for membership should be made to the Secretary, Professor Roland G. Kent, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

---

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Baltimore, Maryland.

This Journal is published quarterly by the Linguistic Society of America. Members of the Society receive it without extra charge, three dollars of the annual dues being appropriated for this purpose; to others, its price is five dollars per annum. Subscriptions and other business communications should be addressed to Language, or to Roland G. Kent, Treasurer, L. S. A., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Manuscripts for publication should be sent to George Melville Bolling, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Supplement to LANGUAGE, Journal of the Linguistic Society
of America

# LANGUAGE DISSERTATIONS

PUBLISHED BY THE
LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

EDITED BY
GEORGE MELVILLE BOLLING
*Ohio State University*

HANS KURATH
*Ohio State University*

SAMUEL MOORE
*University of Michigan*

EDWARD SAPIR
*University of Chicago*

NUMBER VII DECEMBER, 1930

# THE ACCENTUATION OF NOMINAL COMPOUNDS IN LITHUANIAN

BY
FREDERIC TURNBULL WOOD
*Associate Professor at the University of Virginia*

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY DISSERTATION

WAVERLY PRESS, INC
BALTIMORE

TO
PROFESSOR HAROLD HERMAN BENDER
*of*
*Princeton University*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Bibliography........ 7
I Introduction........ 11
II Classification of Compounds........ 13
III The Composition Vowel........ 17
IV Declension of Compounds........ 30
V Accentuation in Class I: Dependent Noun-Compounds and Descriptive Compounds........ 33
VI Accentuation in Class II: Copulative Compounds........ 52
VII Accentuation in Class III: Possessive Compounds........ 54
VIII Accentuation in Class IV: Compounds with a Verbal Derivative as Final Member........ 66
IX Accentuation in Class V: Compounds with a Preposition or an Adverb as Prior Member........ 75
Appendix I: Compounded Adverbs........ 86
Appendix II: Compounded Pronouns........ 88
Biographical Sketch........ 90

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography contains general works and the more important books and articles in which the accentuation of compounds in the various IE languages is discussed. The abbreviations which are employed in the text are inserted here in parentheses.

Lithuanian:

A. Alexandrow: Litauische Studien I. Nominalzusammensetzungen. Dorpat, 1888.

H. H. Bender: A Lithuanian Etymological Index. Princeton and London, 1921.

A. Bezzenberger: Beiträge zur Geschichte der litauischen Sprache. Göttingen, 1877. (BGLS)

A. Bezzenberger: Litauische Forschungen. Göttingen, 1882. (BLF)

A. Brückner: Litu-Slavische Studien. I Teil: Die slavischen Fremdwörter im Litauischen. Weimar, 1877.

K. Buga: Apie lietuvių asmens vardus in Lietuvių Tautos II, pp. 4 ff. (Buga: ALAV)

K. Buga: Lietuvių kalbos žodynas (1 ir 2 sąsiuvinis). Kaunas, 1924 ff.

E. Fraenkel: Syntax der litauischen Postpositionen und Präpositionen. Heidelberg, 1929. (Präpositionen)

A. Juškevič: Litovskij Slovarĭ. St. Petersburg, 1897 ff. The first volume concludes with the article *juozganas;* the first fascicle of the second volume, containing the letter *k*, was published in Petrograd in 1922. (J)

J. Kremer: Behandlung der Suffixe in der Fuge nominaler Zusammensetzungen im Litauischen. BB 7. 8 ff.

A. Kurschat: Litauisches Lesebuch. Dritter Teil. Wörterverzeichnis. Tilsit, 1913.

F. Kurschat: Grammatik der littauischen Sprache. Halle, 1876.

F. Kurschat: Wörterbuch der littauischen Sprache. Erster Teil: Deutsch-littauisches Wörterbuch. Halle, 1870. (KDL) Zweiter Teil: Littauisch-deutsches Wörterbuch. Halle a. S., 1883. (KLD)

A. Lalis: Lietuviškos ir angliškos kalbų žodynas.[3] Chicago, 1915.

A. Leskien: Der Ablaut der Wurzelsilben im Litauischen. Abhandlungen der philol.-hist. Klasse der Kgl. Sächs. Ges. der Wiss., Band IX. Leipzig, 1884.

A. Leskien: Die Bildung der Nomina im Litauischen. Abhandlungen der philol-hist. Klasse der Kgl. Sächs. Ges. der Wiss., Band XII. Leipzig, 1891. (LN)

A. Leskien: Litauisches Lesebuch mit Grammatik und Wörterbuch. Heidelberg, 1919. (LL)

A. Leskien und K. Brugmann: Litauische Volkslieder und Märchen. Strassburg, 1882.

C. G. Mielcke: Litauisch-deutsches und deutsch-litauisches Wörterbuch. Königsberg, 1800.

Mitteilungen der litauischen literarischen Gesellschaft. Heidelberg, 1883 ff.

G. H. F. Nesselmann: Wörterbuch der litauischen Sprache. Königsberg, 1851. (N)

M. Niedermann, A. Senn, und F. Brender: Wörterbuch der litauischen Schriftsprache. Heidelberg, 1926 ff. The first five fascicles, up to and including the article *išjojìmas*, have so far appeared. (NSB)

W. Prellwitz: Die deutschen Bestandteile in den lettischen Sprachen. Erstes Heft: Die deutschen Lehnwörter im Preussischen und Lautlehre der deutschen Lehnwörter im Litauischen. Göttingen, 1891.

A. Schleicher: Christian Donaleitis, Litauische Dichtungen. St. Petersburg, 1865. (Don.)

A. Schleicher: Handbuch der litauischen Sprache. I. Bd.: Litauische Grammatik; II. Bd.: Litauisches Lesebuch und Glossar. Prag, 1856–1857. (S)

A. Senn: Litauische Sprachlehre. Heidelberg, 1929.

F. Sommer: Die indogermanischen *iā*- und *io*-Stämme im Baltischen. Abhandlungen der philol.-hist. Klasse der Kgl. Sächs. Ges. der Wiss., Band XXX. Leipzig, 1914.

F. Specht: Litauische Mundarten gesammelt von A. Baranowski. Band II: Grammatische Einleitung mit lexikalischem Anhang. Leipzig, 1922. (Bar.)

F. Specht: Zur Betonung der litauischen Direktive auf -na und -pi. KZ. 53. 90 ff.

J. Šlapelis: Lietuvių ir rusų kalbų žodynas. Vilna, 1921.

O. Wiedemann: Handbuch der litauischen Sprache. Strassburg, 1897. (Wied.)

M. Voelkel: Probe aus dem Ms. der neuen Bearbeitung des Nesselmannschen Wörterbuches. Mitteilungen der Litauischen literarischen Gesellschaft, 1. 278 ff., Heidelberg, 1883 ff.

Indo-European:

K. Brugmann: Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen.[2] Strassburg, 1897 ff.

K. Brugmann: Kurze vergleichende Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen. Anastatischer Neudruck. Berlin und Leipzig, 1922.

H. Hirt: Der indogermanische Akzent. Strassburg, 1895. (Akzent)

H. Hirt: Indogermanische Grammatik. Heidelberg, 1927 ff.

H. Jacobi: Compositum und Nebensatz. Bonn, 1897.

F. Justi: Über die Zusammensetzung der Nomina in den indogermanischen Sprachen. Göttingen, 1861. (Zusammensetzung)

H. Osthoff: Das Verbum in der Nominalcomposition im Deutschen, Griechischen, Slavischen, und Romanischen. Jena, 1878.

Sanskrit:

H. H. Bender: The Suffixes *Mant* and *Vant* in Sanskrit and Avestan. Baltimore, 1910.

R. Garbe: Das Accentuationssystem der altindischen Nominalcomposita. KZ 23. 470 ff.

F. Knauer: Über die Betonung der Composita mit *a*-privativ im Sanskritischen. KZ 27. 1 ff.

J. Reuter: Die altindischen Nominalcomposita, ihrer Betonung nach untersucht. KZ 31. 157 ff., 485 ff.

J. Wackernagel: Altindische Grammatik, Band II. 1. Göttingen, 1905.

W. D. Whitney: A Sanskrit Grammar. Leipzig and Boston, 1889.

Iranian:

F. Justi: Handbuch der Zendsprache. Leipzig, 1864.

F. Spiegel: Vergleichende Grammatik der altêranischen Sprachen. Leipzig, 1882.

Albanian:

N. Jokl: Linguistisch-kulturhistorische Untersuchungen aus dem Bereiche des Albanischen. Berlin und Leipzig, 1923.

Celtic:

R. Thurneysen: Zur irischen Accent- und Verslehre. Revue Celtique 6. 312 ff.

J. Zeuss: Grammatica Celtica.[2] Berolini, 1871.

Germanic:

F. Kluge: Verbalpartikeln in der Zusammensetzung. KZ 26. 68 ff., 328.

F. Kluge: Vorgeschichte der altgermanischen Dialekte. Paul's Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, 1. 320 ff.

T. Storch: Angelsächische Nominalcomposition. Strassburg, 1886.

W. Wilmanns: Deutsche Grammatik. Strassburg, 1893.

Latin:

W. Corssen: Über Aussprache, Vokalismus, und Betonung der lateinischen Sprache. Leipzig, 1870.

R. Kühner: Ausführliche Grammatik der lateinischen Sprache, 1. 693 ff. Hannover, 1877–1879.

W. M. Lindsay: The Latin Language. Oxford, 1894.

H. Weil et L. Benloew: Théorie générale de l'Accentuation latine. Paris et Berlin, 1855.

Greek:

R. Kühner: Ausführliche Grammatik der griechischen Sprache,[3] 2. 311 ff. Hannover, 1890–1894.

L. Schroeder: Die Accentgesetze der homerischen Nominalcomposita dargestellt und mit denen des Veda verglichen. KZ 24. 101 ff.

J. Wackernagel: Das Dehnungsgesetz der griechischen Nominalcomposita. Basel, 1889.

B. Wheeler: Der griechische Nominalaccent. Strassburg, 1885.

Slavic:

F. Miklosich: Vergleichende Stammbildungslehre der slavischen Sprachen, 2. 347 ff. Wien, 1875.

Serbian:

L. Masing: Die Hauptformen des serbisch-chorwatischen Accents. St. Petersburg, 1876.

Lettish:

A. Bielenstein: Die lettische Sprache. Berlin, 1863.

J. Endzelin: Lettische Grammatik. Riga, 1922.

Old Prussian:

G. Gerullis: Die altpreussischen Ortsnamen. Berlin und Leipzig, 1922.

C. Pauli: Die Composition (im Preussischen). Kuhn-Schleicher's Beiträge 7. 209 ff.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

The present treatise discusses the position of the primary accent[1] of compounded words in Lithuanian, with the exception of compounded verbs and of compounds derived as a whole from such verbs. When two words grow together, the primary accent of the new formation may be identical with that of one of the former simple words or it may be entirely independent of the accent of either of its members. It will be my endeavor to show from the material presented why compounds in Lithuanian fall into one or the other of these divisions and to describe the types of accentuation prevailing in the five principal classes of compounds.

It is of importance to consider the accentuation of compounds, for it can hardly be said that two words are actually united until they have been fused together under a single main stress. The only existing work dealing extensively with Lithuanian compounds, the *Nominalzusammensetzungen* of A. Alexandrow, not only leaves many compounds unstressed but even fails to give a thought to the subject of accent. And yet the IE word-accent is in all likelihood better preserved by Lithuanian and by Sanskrit than by any other member of the family. But in Sanskrit the laws pertaining to the accentuation of compounds have suffered many changes on account of the ever increasing inclination to stress the suffix.

With the purpose of avoiding the possibility of misinterpretation and at the same time of providing a satisfactory descriptive term, I have chosen to use the word 'nominal', instead of the rather inexact 'noun' or 'substantive' or the over-long phrase 'noun, adjective and adverb', in defining the compounds under discussion and in distinguishing them from pronominal and verbal compounds. The German *nominal* is employed in this manner; I do not know a better term in English.

Compounds with derivative suffixes, such as the abstracts in *-ỹstė* and the diminutives in *-ẽlis, -ẽlė* are not listed. Further, compounds with two accents, most of which occur in KLD, are omitted, inasmuch as they are probably often the result of oversight on the part of the author. Note *aliẽjtreškẽ·*, for which Buga writes *alíejtreškė́*, *grõmiatnešỹs* in Kurschat's Grammar but *grõmiatnešis* in KDL, and the obviously incorrect *gaĩdpìrščiai* in KLD.

---

[1] Whenever the word 'accent' is used without qualification it should be understood that 'primary accent' is meant.

Finally, I have of course retained the accent of my examples as it was recorded in the sources, even though Kurschat's method of syllabic accentuation has been generally recognized as authoritative.

# CHAPTER II

## CLASSIFICATION OF COMPOUNDS

Lithuanian possesses the various types of nominal compounds usually found in the other IE dialects. With the purpose of discussing the position of the primary accent of these compounds, I shall group the classes into which they fall as follows:

(1a) Dependent noun compounds (Skt. 'Tatpuruṣa' in the narrower significance of the term), in which the prior member stands in a case relationship to the second. But, since they are 'real' compounds, like the remaining substantive compounds under consideration here, the case relationship of the first component to the second does not appear from their formal structure. The final vowel of the prior member, if it is present at all, is that of the stem and not that of any oblique case whatever. When the prior member is a noun, nothing but the meaning of the compound can decide whether it belongs to this division of the first class or to the

(1b) Descriptive compounds (Skt. 'Karmadhāraya'), in which the first constituent has the function of describing and thus of extending the sense of the second. Here must be placed the compounds consisting of noun + noun (where the first noun, not being semantically in a subordinate case relationship to the second, can only be considered as possessing adjectival value), of adjective + noun, of adjective + adjective, of noun + adjective, and of numeral + noun, in so far as they do not, by the process known as mutation of meaning, become possessive compounds. To this last group should also be reckoned the compounded numerals *dvìdešimt* 'twenty', *trìsdešimt* 'thirty', etc., together with the ordinals derived from them.

(2) Copulative or 'dvandva' compounds. Copulative compounds of noun and noun are rare indeed in Lithuanian. Besides the well-known *plaũčkepeniai* (or *plaũtkepeniai*) 'lungs and liver of a slaughtered animal' and the adjective *vyrmoterìnis* 'conjugal', from a possible form **výrmoteris* (*výras* 'man' + *moterà* 'woman'),[1] I have found only four examples of this species of composition. But dvandvas of adjective +

---

[1] BGLS 103, note 2.

adjective are somewhat more frequent. Further, the numerals 11 to 19 are copulatives in most of the IE languages. In Gothic *ainlif* 'eleven', *twalif* 'twelve' and in Lithuanian *vienúolika* 'eleven', *dvýlika* 'twelve' up to *devyniólika* 'nineteen', however, the second constituent is a derivative from the IE root **leiqu̯*, **liqu̯* 'linquere' and the compounds may thus be analyzed as (ten plus) one, two, etc. as remainder.[2] Since they may therefore be thought of as dvandvas with the first part left out, they will be put here with the regular copulative compounds.

(3) The third class contains the possessive compounds (Skt. 'Bahuvrīhi'), which are distinguished in Lith. by a strong tendency to stress the final component. They are 'secondary adjective compounds, the value of which is not given by a simple resolution into their component parts, but which, though having as final member a noun, are themselves adjectives.'[3]

(4) The fourth class consists of compounds composed of a noun or an adjective plus a verbal derivative of action or of agency. The former are often, but not always, differentiated from the latter by the position of the primary accent. It was the older view that the final members of these compounds were derived in some way from the present active participle of the verb.[4] But the occurrence in Lithuanian of such forms as *visgalį̇s* 'omnipotent', which must contain the present active participle of *galé·ti* 'to be able', is not proof that the latter is the source of the second member of all of these compounds. For the participle in -*į̇s* is formed only from verbs of Class 5; the other classes have a participle in -*ąs*. Further, not every nomen agentis or nomen actionis ends in -*is* (-*ỹs*), fem. -*ė* (-*ẽ·*); and a fairly large number, even though they do have this ending, do not possess the active significance of a present active participle. Their meaning is passive rather than active. How, for example, could the second member of such compounds as *pelé·dnešė*, to the definition of which as 'field-mouse', 'dormouse', Kurschat adds 'that which is carried away by the owl' (*pelé·da* 'owl' + *nešù*, *nèšti* 'to carry'), and *pẽtnešos*, translated 'braces', 'suspenders', but in which the fundamental meaning seems to be 'carried or supported by the shoulders' (*petỹs* 'shoulder' + *nešù*, *nèšti*), have the present active participle of *nèšti* as their source? Furthermore, this participle is

---

[2] Brugmann: Kurze vergleichende Grammatik, §442, note (p. 366). Cf. also E. Fraenkel: Syntax der litauischen Postpositionen und Präpositionen, §63, pp. 125–6.

[3] Whitney: Gram. §1247, III.

[4] Cf. Justi: Zusammensetzung 42–3.

virtually shut out from composition in the IE languages.[5] The second member, with the exception of some 40 examples, such as *tekỹs* 'ram' (*tekù*, *teké·ti* 'to run'), *gaidỹs* 'cock' (*giedù*, *giedóti* 'to sing'), *smir̃dis* 'mischief-maker' (*smìrdžiu*, *smirdé·ti* 'to stink'), does not occur independently. According to Jacobi, these synthetic compounds, as he calls them, are relative participles of the original language, which, being very frequently employed, suffered reduction to compounds.[6] They were used in the primitive IE at a time when the relative pronoun did not exist and when the copulative verb did not need to be expressed.

The few surviving uncompounded nomina agentis or nomina actionis all have the low grade of the root vowel. But in composition a further development, described by Leskien, has taken place.[7] Certain verbal derivatives, so employed, agree in the root vowel with the infinitive of the verb to which they belong, while others, in which *e* stands before momentary consonants or sibilants, do not allow a variation in the grade of the root vowel, as, for instance, in *burtametỹs* 'caster of lots' (*metù*, *mèsti* 'to throw'). The old differentiation is thus more and more neglected, and verbal derivatives are made which agree in their root vowels with their respective verbs even in cases where ablaut is possible. The distinction between the accent of the nomina actionis and that of the nomina agentis did not arise until later[8] and is not, as before mentioned, complete.

(5) The fifth and final class includes those nominal compounds which have an indeclinable particle (a preposition governing a following noun or an adverb with adjectival value) as prior member. With the exception of those which specifically connote possession, as the compounds with *be-* and *daũg-* (*begal̃vis* 'headless'; *dauggal̃vis* 'many-headed'), they incline toward accentuation of the first member.

This classification is important, not only from the standpoints of structure and of meaning, but also from the standpoint of accentuation. The chief characteristic of 'real' or stem compounds, besides their formal structure, lies in the unification of their components under a single accent. Unreal or case compounds, in which the prior member appears in an oblique case form, retain in general the accents of both members;[9] stem compounds, on the contrary, because their constituents

[5] Jacobi: Compositum und Nebensatz 22.

[6] Ibid. 21.

[7] LN 295.

[8] Hirt: Der indogermanische Akzent 327.

[9] This can best be noticed in Sanskrit, which has a not inconsiderable number of such compounds. Cf. Wackernagel: Altindische Grammatik 2. 1. §41, §103.

are more closely fused together, give up one accent in favour of the other or, abolishing both, create a new one for themselves. After the dispersion of the IE peoples and the beginning of their existence as independent nations, their languages, developing under conditions peculiar to each, became profoundly differentiated from one another. This differentiation is clearly reflected in the varying methods which they employ of stressing compounds, and it is the result of the complicated rôle which the main accent must play. In the first place, it acts as the principal unifying agent of elements which were at one time separate; in the second place, since it emphasizes to a greater or less degree the syllable which bears it, it is a powerful factor in determining the word-rhythm; and, finally, it often accentuates that part of the compound which, with regard to the meaning, is considered logically the most important. Moreover, the unusual intensity with which the initial syllable of words in some IE dialects, such as Germanic and Celtic, is uttered, can affect the position of the primary accent. On the other hand, it may, as in Classical Latin or Greek, be bound according to fixed rules to the quantity of the penultimate or final syllables or it may succumb, as in Sanskrit, to the tendency, increasing steadily from the period of the Rig-Veda onward, to stress the suffix of the last member.

Each individual IE language, then, possesses its own system of accentuation for compounds, regulated by factors that do not affect the other languages in the same manner or degree and only to be studied by taking into consideration the stage of development in which the language is found. In Classical Latin, compounds are treated, as far as their accent is concerned, exactly like simple words, so completely amalgamated have their elements become. But in Lithuanian, the most conservative of all the IE dialects, the process of fusion is not yet finished. Masing says, 'The history of the accent of the Indo-European languages consists essentially in the gradual rise into power of the logical principle of stress.'[10] Nowhere can this fact be better observed than in Lithuanian, where the consciousness of the original independence of the constituents is still alive. In the vast majority of Lithuanian compounds the two elements are now juxtaposed and the primary accent is placed, as will be seen later, on the logically more significant member. But evidences of a former system of accentuation, in which the so-called composition vowel, which has now vanished in most cases, bore the accent, whether or not the first member was originally oxytonized, are present in abundance. That this is in reality true I shall attempt first of all to demonstrate.

[10] L. Masing: Die Hauptformen des serbisch-chorwatischen Accents 3.

# CHAPTER III

## THE COMPOSITION VOWEL

Since, however, the composition vowel is so important in Lithuanian, and by its very nature tended to draw the stress to itself, a brief description of it must precede an explanation of this type of accentuation.

That juxtaposition, with the consequent loss of the stem vowel of the prior member, is much more usual now than formerly, was long ago remarked upon by J. Kremer.[1] But the language still contains a large number of compounds in which the thematic vowel of the first component is present or in which the 'composition vowel' has taken its place. When the prior member was originally accented on the suffix, as is commonly the case in the fem. *ā*-stems, the *i*-stems and the *u*-stems, it is not surprising to find the vowel of the suffix at times retained, although even here, despite its accent, it has disappeared more frequently than not. It tends to remain, however, when otherwise an unpronounceable combination of consonants would be brought together, or, in the two-syllabled words, when the first member would lose too much of its individuality by giving it up. But, even where it is not needed for these purposes, it is often, especially in the masc. *o*-stems (ending *-a-s*), which are not oxytones, not only kept but also accented. Buga has shown,[2] by a comparison with other IE languages, that some masc. *o*-stems and fem. *ā*-stems were at one time oxytones, while the rest were stressed on the stem. In Lithuanian these two accent classes broke up into four. According to Senn,[3] compounds having prior members belonging to accent classes 3 and 4 keep the primary stress on the thematic vowel, provided it be present, but compounds having prior members belonging to accent classes 2 and 3 accent the stem of the first component (or the stem of the second component if the compound is a Bahuvrīhi). The first part of the statement is true; the second part admits of some exceptions, as the following list of words, all of which occur as prior members with accented thematic vowel, will prove: *al̃kas* 'grove' (2), *bámba* 'navel' (1), *áuksas* 'gold' (1), *giñklas* 'weapon'

---

[1] BB 7. 9, note.

[2] Lietuvių kalbos žodynas, p. XXIX, §§29 ff.

[3] A. Senn: Litauische Sprachlehre 254.

(2), *gìrna* 'millstone' (1), *grìkas* 'grain of buckwheat' (2), *grīžas* 'pain in the joints' (2), *kálnas* 'hill' (3 or 1), *krìkštas* 'baptism' (2), *plùnksna* 'pen' (1), *várna* 'crow' (1). That prior members of classes 3 and 4 which, as independent simplicia, are no longer oxytonized (e.g. *diẽvas* from **dievás*),[4] nevertheless accent the thematic vowel *ã* in composition and that they are followed by several words belonging to classes 1 and 2 must be due to rhythmical considerations, aided by the fact that the thematic vowel was conceived, in the older stages of the language, as a binding force between the two parts of the compound.

Not only does the stressed *ã*, lengthened on account of the accent, occur when the first member is an *ā*-stem or an *o*-stem but it can also be 'substituted' for the thematic vowels of other declensions. This is the 'composition vowel.'[5] The reasons for its appearance are not far to seek: the *ā*-stems and *o*-stems are far more numerous than all the other stems combined and, by virtue of their superiority in number, forced their suffix vowel into places where it had no right. But such a process would hardly have been possible without the assistance of two conditions: 1) the nature of the vowel *ă ā* and 2) the rhythmical accent thereon.

Kremer[6] offers as a principal reason for the use of *ă* or *ā* as a composition vowel (in Schleicher's sense, which includes the svarabhakti vowel) the fact that this sound represents the 'Indifferenzlage', the neutral position to which the organs of speech most naturally return. Thus not only is the development explained, under certain conditions, of a svarabhakti vowel after the thematic vowel of the first constituent had disappeared, but the inclination of the *ā* to remain in many instances as a composition vowel or to substitute itself for others receives a firm basis in physical fact. That the composition vowel was then thought of as a necessary binding force between the two members and that it attracted to itself the main accent of the compound are natural results of its position and its nature. But substantial aid was of course given by the large number of fem. *ā*-stems and masc. *o*-stems. The following list contains the compounds in which the composition vowel *ā* is stressed, although the prior members, as simplicia, are *not* oxytonized.

---

[4] Buga: op. cit. 31.

[5] The rise of a svarabhakti vowel *a*, as in *pýpkapalaikis* 'worthless tobacco', between consonant combinations, after voiced consonants, and after the gutturals *k* and *g*, must not be confused with the stressed composition vowel. The former is a later phenomenon, appearing after the establishment of logical principles of accentuation. Cf. Kremer: BB 7. 43.

[6] BB 7. 42.

(a) Dependent noun compounds: *arklãvirvė* 'cord with which the thills of the ploughshare are bound to the plough' (*árklas* 'plough' + *virvẽ·* 'cord'), *balnãkrėslis* 'saddle-bow' (*bal̃nas* + *kré·slas*), *balsãmainis* 'breaking of the voice' (*bal̃sas* + *maĩnas* 'change'), *bambãbendris* 'sharer in the navel', 'bed-fellow of a strange woman' (*bámba* + *beñdras*), *baudžiãpiningiai* 'socage-money' (*baũdžiava* + *piningaĩ*), *brolãvaikis* 'brother's child', 'nephew' (*brólis* + *vaĩkas*), *daiktãlapis* 'list of the names of soldiers with mention of their outfittings' (*dáiktas* 'object' + *lãpas* 'leaf'), *daiktãraštis* = preceding (*rañtas* 'writing'), *daiktãvardis* 'noun', 'substantive' (*var̃das* 'name'), *dalgákotis*, *dalgiãkotis* 'handle of a scythe, (*dal̃gis* + *kótas*), *dalgálankis* 'handle of a scythe' (*lañkis*), *darbãdienis* 'work-day' (*dárbas* + *dienà*), *darbãvietė* 'work-place' (*vietà*), *eglãšakė*, *aglãšakė* 'fir branch' (*ẽglė* + *šakà*), *gandrãlizdis* 'nest of a stork' (*gañdras* + *lìzdas*), *girnãlovis* 'millstone-trough' (*gìrna* + *lovỹs*), *gumbãžolė* 'herb used as a remedy for colic' (*gum̃bas* + *žolẽ·*), *gurnãkaulis* 'hip bone' (*gur̃nas* + *káulas*), *kaklãryšis* 'neck-band' (*kãklas* + *ryšỹs*), *kalnãlieknis* 'mountain-morass' (*kálnas* + *líeknas*), *kariãvadas* 'leader in war' (*kãras* + *vãdas*), *karklãvabalis* 'wood-beetle' (*kar̃klas* + *vãbalas*), *karklãžvirblis* 'reed-sparrow' (*žvìrblis*), *karonãvietė* 'battle field' (*karõnė* + *vietà*), *karvãpalaikė* 'a worthless cow' (*kárvė* 'cow' + *palaĩkis*, *-ė* 'a good-for-nothing'), *karvãšudis* 'cow dung' (*šúdas*), *keliãvietė* 'a not clearly recognizable carriage way' (K), 'the place whither the way goes' (N) (*kẽlias* 'way' + *vietà* 'place'), *kelnãpalaikės* 'worthless trousers' (*kélnės* + *palaĩkis*), *kelnãšniuris*, *kelniãšniuris* 'belt for the trousers' (*šniũras*), *kiaulãšudis* 'dung of swine' (*kiaũlė* + *šúdas*), *kirvãkoča* (Bar. R1z.) 'handle of an axe' (*kir̃vis* + *kótas*), *kirvãpentė* 'thick side of an axe' (*péntis*), *kirvãvagis* 'axe-thief' (*vagìs*), *kraujãligė* 'dysentery' (*kraũjas* 'blood' + *ligà* 'illness'), *krikštãsunis* 'godson' (*krìkštas* 'baptism' + *sunùs*), *krikštãsuolis*, *krikstãšuolė* 'baptismal bench' (*súolas*), *krikštãtėvis* 'godfather' (*té·vas*), *kryžãkaulis* 'crotch-bone of cattle' (*krỹžius* 'cross' + *káulas*), *laukãsargai* 'watchers in the field' (*laũkas* + *sárgas*), *orãrykštė* 'rainbow' (*óras* 'weather' + *rýkštė* 'rod'), *pilvãplonė* 'peritoneum' (*pil̃vas* 'stomach' + *plõnė* 'skin'), *plaukãraištis* 'hair-band' (*plaũkas* + *raĩštis*), *šonãkaulis* 'rib-bone' (*šónas* 'side' + *káulas*), *turgãpiningiai* 'market-tax' (*tur̃gus* + *piningaĩ*), *turgãvietė* 'market-place' (*vietà*), *upãvietė* 'river bed' (*ùpė* + *vietà*).

(b) Descriptive compounds. (1) Noun + noun: *Alkãvietė* 'Grove Place', name of a hill covered with woods (*al̃kas* + *vietà*), *bambãžolė* (but K writes *bámbažolė*) 'flax-plant' (*bámba* 'navel' + *žolẽ·*), *bendrãtarnis* 'fellow-servant' (*beñdras* 'companion' + *tar̃nas*), *grikiãmilčiai* 'buckwheat meal' (*grìkas* + *mìltai*), *grižãžolė* 'camelinum', a healing plant (*grìžas* 'intestinal disease' + *žolẽ·*), *kraujãžolė* 'yarrow', 'milfoil' (*kraũjas* 'blood' + *žolẽ·*), *karklãmėtės* 'fish-mint' (*kar̃klas* 'a kind of bush or shrub' + *mẽ·tos* 'mint'), *krikštãkelis* 'crossway' (*krìkštas* 'cross' + *kẽlias*), *kryžãkelė* 'crossway' (*krỹžius* + *kẽlias*), *plunksnãpeilis* 'penknife' (*plùnksna* + *peĩlis*).

(2) Adjective + noun: *čarnãknygės* 'book of magic' (**čarn-* 'black', probably from Polish *czarny* 'black' + *knýgos* 'book'), *durnãdagilis* 'thorn-apple' (*dur̃nas* 'raging', 'foolish', 'mad' + *dagìlis* 'thistle'), *gyvãnašlis* 'grass widower' (*gývas* 'living' + *našlỹs*), *gyvãvaizdis* 'image', 'likeness' (*váizdas* 'picture'), *Naujãmiesti* (Bar. R1z.) 'New City' (*naũjas* + *miẽstas*), *piktãgrybis* 'poisonous mushroom' (*pìktas* 'bad' + *grỹbas*).

(3) Verbal derivative + noun: *pirkãligė* 'passion for buying' (*perkù*, *pir̃kti* 'to buy' + *ligà*).

(c) Possessive compounds: *baltãrubiai* 'having white clothes' (*báltas* + *rubai*), *bendrãtėvainis* 'sharing in the inheritance' (*beñdras* [adj.] 'common' + *tėvaĩnis*), *bendrãvardis* 'having the same name' (*var̃das*), *mielãpautis* 'having testicles' (*míelas* 'dear' + *páutas* 'egg').

d) Nomina agentis and nomina actionis: *adynininkãdaris* 'clockmaker' (*adỹnininkas* 'clock' + *daraũ*, *darýti* 'to do', 'to make'), *ančiãgonis* 'one who tends ducks' (*ántis* + *ganaũ*, *ganýti*), *antrámitis* 'calf or colt which has lived two years' (*añtras* 'second' + *mintù*, *mìsti*), *auksãdailis* 'gold-refiner' (*áuksas* + *dáilinu*, *dáilinti*), *brolãžudis* 'fractricide' (*brólis* + *žudaũ*, *žudýti*), *bulbãkasis*, *bulvákasis* 'potato hoeing', 'time of the potato harvest' (*bùlbė*, *bùlvė* + *kasù*, *kàsti* 'to dig'), *bulvákopis* 'digging of potatoes' (*kopiù*, *kõpti*), *bulváskutis* 'parer of potatoes' (*skutù*, *skùsti*), *dalgiãkalis* 'instrument for sharpening scythes' (*dal̃gis* + *kalù*, *kálti* 'to forge'), *dalgiãplakis* 'wood-fretter', lit. 'scythe-beater' (*plakù*, *plàkti*), *draučiãdailis* 'spear-maker' (*draũčius* + *dáilinu* *dáilinti*), *durnãkalbis* 'foolish talker' (*dur̃nas* + *kalbù*, *kalbé·ti*), *garsiãkalbis* 'loud-speaker', 'radio' (*gar̃sas* 'sound' + *kalbù*, *kalbé·ti*), *ginklãnešis* 'weapon-bearer (*giñklas* + *nešù*, *nèšti*), *girnãkalis* 'millstone cutter' (*gìrna* + *kalù*, *kálti*), *gyvãgimis* 'born alive' (*gývas* + *gemù*, *gim̃ti*), *gyvãvedis* = preceding (*vedù*, *vèsti* 'to lead'), *greitãtikįs* 'swift to believe', 'credulous' (*greĩtas* + *tikiù*, *tiké·ti*), *jaučiãgonis* 'oxherd' (*jáutis* + *ganaũ*, *ganýti*), *jaunãvedis* 'bridegroom' (*jáunas* 'young' + *vedù*, *vèsti*), *kailãdaris* 'furrier' (*káilis* 'skin' + *daraũ*, *darýti*), *kailãdirbis* 'furrier' (*dìrbu*, *dìrbti* 'to make'), *kalavijãdaris* 'sword-maker' (*kalavìjas* + *daraũ*, *darýti*), *kiauliãganis*, *kiauliãgonis* 'swineherd' (*kiaũlė* + *ganaũ*, *ganýti*), *kiaulãvaris* 'driver of swine' (*varaũ, varýti*), *maišãdaris* 'sack-maker' (*máišas* + *daraũ, darýti*), *maišãsiuvis* 'sack-sewer' (*siuvù, siúti*), *piktãdaris* 'malefactor' (*pìktas* + *daraũ, darýti*), *smuikãžaidis* 'violin player' (*smuĩkas* + *žáidžiu, žáisti*), *trumpãkalbis* 'one who talks little' (*trum̃pas* 'short', 'brief' + *kalbù, kalbé·ti*), *varnãlesa, varnãlesis* 'burdock', 'clotbur', lit. 'picked by crows or ravens' (*var̃nas* 'raven', *várna* 'crow' + *lesù, lesti* 'to pick').

These examples should leave no room for doubt as to the correctness of Schleicher's observation: 'At times a composition vowel *-á-*, less often *-ó-* or *-ý-* (see below), intervenes between the two members'.[7] Perhaps on account of lack of sufficient material, he found it only in compounds in which the prior member was a noun. That it does occur in compounds of adjective + noun can be seen from sections *b*2 and *c* above, where the examples have purposely been limited to compounds having a masculine noun as final member and a non-oxytonized (masc.) adjective in the first position.

In this matter of a composition vowel parallels are not wanting in the related languages. In Avestan the thematic vowel of the prior member is lengthened in many compounds. Cf. *vaēδyāpati, ahurōt̰kaēša*,[8] *vərəθra-jan-əm* (acc.), beside *vərəθra-γn-ō* (gen.) and *vərəθra-jå* (nom.).[9] In Sanskrit the rules of sandhi and the inclination toward accentuation of the suffix[10] prevent the appearance of a composition vowel except in comparatively rare instances. Yet it is these very instances which betray the existence of an older rhythmic pattern which was superseded in the classical language by oxytonization of the final member. Note the following compounds mentioned by Whitney[11] as having an accent 'altered from that of one of its members': *medhásāti* (*médha*), *tilámiçra* (*tíla*), *yāvayád-dvēṣas* (*yāvā́yant*), and the numerous compounds with *víçva- or pū́rva-* as first component (*viçvádevas, pūrvápītiṣ, pūrvyástutiṣ*, etc.).[12] Hirt[13] considers the accentuation of these relatively few compounds older than that of the majority, while Bezzenberger[14] goes so far as to suggest the possibility that the primary stress in Avestan and Sanskrit compounds may at one time have rested, universally or at least frequently, on the thematic vowel of the prior constituent. The application of rhythmical principles can likewise be observed in certain Greek compounds and in the comparatives and superlatives ending respectively in -τερος, -τατος. Supported by the presence in the language of a great many simplicia of the first declension, -ē- became a composition vowel in compounds where it was felt to be necessary to avoid a succession of four short syllables. Cf. βαλανηφόρος, καλαθηφόρος as against καλαθοποιός, στεφανοποιός. This statement, to be sure, is only true in so far as it concerns compounds the final members of which begin with a consonant.[15] Furthermore, before the suffixes -τερος and -τατος, adjectives which have a short penult lengthen their -o- ending to -ō-: σοφώτερος, σοφώτατος, νεώτερος,[16] but δεινότερος.[17] In Sanskrit, too, there is a lengthening of the final stem vowel in the feminine forms of words in -*mant*, -*vant*, which is caused by the 'effort to put the original stem into word-rhythm with the suffix -*matī*, -*vatī*'.[18] Note *anjanāvatī*, *amarāvatī*, *yavyāvatī*, etc. For the same reason, the stem vowel -*a*- of masc. *o*-stems in Lithuanian is lengthened and stressed upon the addition of the derivational suffix -*vimasis*. Cf. *darbãvimasis* 'activity' (*dárbas* 'work'), *gniaužtãvimasis* 'measuring with the fist' (*gniáužtas* 'fist'), *grabišãvimasis* 'kleptomania' (*grabìšas* 'kleptomaniac'), *griekãvimasis* 'confession' (*griẽkas* 'sin').[19]

---

[7] Gram. 132.

[8] BGLS 106.

[9] Wackernagel: Dehnungsgesetz 16.

[10] For this, see Wackernagel: Gram. §§93 ff., and Justi: Zusammensetzung 75.

[11] Grammar, 1251e.

[12] Further examples in Wackernagel: Gram. 2. 1. §17e, and Wackernagel: Dehnungsgesetz 15.

[13] Akzent 319.

[14] BGLS 106.

Kremer contended that the stem vowel of the prior member of Lithuanian compounds vanished except 1) when it was originally stressed, 2) when it was preceded by a combination of consonants, or 3) when analogy with a related word or with a synonym forced the main accent upon it or upon the composition vowel substituted for it.[20] It is indeed the rule, as I have already said, that not only the stressed composition vowel, despite its accent[21], but also the oxytone thematic vowel of the first constituent was gradually crowded out by the effort to juxtapose the two members. But the sandhi in compounds, says Wackernagel, 'differs only from the sandhi in sentences in that the older condition (das Alte) is there preserved for a longer time'.[22] In addition to the compounds just listed, the statement is further confirmed, as far as Lithuanian is concerned, by four smaller but none the less significant groups. Together with the first group, they would seem to indicate, like the Sanskrit compounds in the preceding paragraph, the existence of an earlier method of accentuation which disappeared for the most part under the pressure of new forces.

---

[15] Wackernagel: Dehnungsgesetz 10 ff.

[16] Wackernagel: ibid. 5.

[17] Hirt: Indogerm. Gram. 4.79.

[18] H. H. Bender: The Suffixes *Mant* and *Vant* in Sanskrit and Avestan 47–8. Baltimore, 1910.

[19] F. T. Wood: On the Declension of Substantive Compounds in Lithuanian, AJPh. 50. 160.

[20] BB 7. 8 ff. and PBB 8. 373, note 4.

[21] BGLS 106.

(1) In Russian Lithuanian the stem vowel *-a-* of the masc. *o*-stems is reduced to *-u-*.[23] This may explain the form of the following compounds, in which the *-u-*, as in the oxytone *u*-stems, is not lengthened in composition:[24] *arklùgalis* 'tail of a plough' (*árklas* + *gãlas* 'end', 'piece'), *galùgerklė* 'the protruding part of the larynx' (*gãlas*—with possible influence of *galúnė* 'point', 'extremity' + *gerklẽ·* 'throat'), *galùkaimis* 'end of a village' (*kaĩmis*), *galùlaukė* 'end-piece of a field' (*laũkas*), *galùsodė* 'end of a village' (*sõdžius*), *galùtvoris* 'end or portion of a hedge' (*tvorà*), *kaklùryšis* 'neck-band' (*kãklas* + *ryšỹs*). The suffix vowel of the fem. *jă*-stem *kója* 'foot' is likewise reduced to *-u-* in *kojúgalis* (J) (beside *kójagalis*) 'extremity of the foot' (*kója* + *gãlas*).

(2) The fem. contracted *jă*-stems (ending *-ė-*) lost their ending to a greater extent than words of other declensions upon entering into composition as prior members.[25] Nevertheless, there is a series of compounds, having nouns *belonging to accent classes 1 and 2* in the first position, in which the ending of the prior member is both retained and stressed: *eglé·šakė* 'fir-branch' (*ẽglė* + *šakà*), *gervé·ratis* 'spiral, helical line' (*gérvė* 'crane' + *rãtas* 'wheel'), *gilé·vaisis* 'a gland-shaped fruit' (*gìlė* + *vaĩsius*), *saulé·gražas*, *saulé·graža*, *saulẽ·grįžis* 'sun-flower' (*sáulė* 'sun' + *grį̃štù*, *grįšti* 'to turn'), *saulé·leidis*, *saulé·laida*, *saulé·lydis* 'sunset' (*léidžiu*, *léisti*), *saulé·puolis* 'sunset' (*puõlis* 'fall'), *saulé·tekis* 'sunrise' (*tekù*, *teké·ti*), *upé·plaudis* 'what the stream has washed away' (*ùpė* + *plaudžiu*, *plausti*), *upé·takis* 'trout', lit. 'what goes in the stream' (*tekù*, *teké·ti*). Note also *dalgé·kotis* 'handle of a scythe' (*dal̃gis* + *kótas*) (BLF 106).

(3) Masc. *o*-stems (ending *-a-s*) as first components show in a limited number of instances an accented composition vowel *ó*. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that this *ó* is the result of analogy with the *ó* of the fem. oxytone *ā*-stems which arose in composition by secondary

---

[22] Dehnungsgesetz 63.

[23] Alexandrow: Nominalzusammensetzungen 63 f.

[24] But compare *namūdarỹs* below.

[25] Kremer: BB 7. 27.

lengthening of *a* under the accent (see below, p. 25). The thematic vowel *a* of a few non-oxytone fem. *ā*-stems also becomes *ó* in composition, a fact which points to original oxytonization of the simplex. The *ó* of the single fem. contracted *jă*-stem listed here (*sáulė* in *saulógražė*) must, however, like that of the masc. *o*-stems, have been caused by analogy with the oxytone *ā*-stems mentioned above. The compounds are: *bombósvaidis*, *bombósvydis* 'bomb-thrower' (*bùmba* KDL + *svaidau*, *svaidyti*), *daiktóvardžus*[26] (acc. pl.) 'noun', 'substantive' (*dáiktas* 'thing' + *var̃das* 'name'), *galólaukė* 'end or portion of a field' (*gãlas* + *laũkas*), *gardókulis* 'threshing of a fenced-in piece of ground' (*gardas* + *kuliù*, *kùlti*), *gryžóratas* 'Constellation of the Great Bear' (*grỹžas* 'tropic' + *rãtas* 'wheel', 'circle'), *kaklóryšis* 'neck-band' (*kãklas* + *ryšỹs*), *karklóžvirblis* 'reed-sparrow' (*kar̃klas* 'a kind of bush or shrub' + *žvìrblis*), *kuinõpalaikį* (acc. sg.) 'a worthless horse' (*kuĩnas* + *palaĩkis*), *laukósargas* 'field-watcher' (*laũkas* + *sárgas*), *numógalas* 'end of a house' (*nãmas* + *gãlas*), *saulógražė* 'sunflower' (*sáulė* + *grįštù*, *grį̃šti* 'to turn'), *šienõpioujus* (acc. pl.) 'harvesting of hay' (*šiẽnas* + *piauju*, *piauti*), *tyčiólika* 'a child purposely left outside' (**týčia*[27] 'purpose' + *liekù*, *lìkti* 'to leave'), *tyčiópirdis* 'one who purposely emits wind' (*pérdžiu*, *péršti*), *tursómiegis* 'one who sleeps on his stomach' (*tursas* 'der Hintere'? cf. N 111a + *miegù*, *miegóti*), *varnóležа* 'burdock', 'clotbur', lit. 'picked by crows or ravens' (*várna* 'crow', *var̃nas* 'raven' + *lesù*, *lèsti* 'to pick').[28]

(4) In the following compounds the long stem vowel of the prior member indicates, it seems to me, that the primary accent formerly rested upon it: *abypùsis* (*y* = *i*) 'two-sided' (*abù*, *abì* 'both' + *pùsė*), *abyrañkis* 'two-handed' (*rankà*), *akymójis* beside *akimójis* 'twinkling of an eye', 'moment' (*akìs* + *móju*, *móti*), *auksādarỹs* 'goldsmith' (*áuksas* + *daraũ*, *darýti*), *kaklāvynẽ·* 'neck-band', 'what is wound about the neck' (*kãklas* + *vynióju*, *vynióti*), *namūdarỹs* 'maker of houses,' 'architect' (*nãmas* + *daraũ*, *darýti*).

In most of the remaining compounds with an accented vowel between the stems of the two components the prior member as a simplex is stressed on the suffix or the thematic vowel, even though accented,has been supplanted by an unrelated composition vowel. Where the suffix vowel is not kept, the composition vowel *ã*, as is to be expected, takes its place in the majority of cases. But *i* and *y*, in so far as the latter does not represent the lengthening of *i*, often occur as composition vowels, whether or not the prior member was originally an oxytone. Here the main cause is analogy with the enormous number of words ending in *-ìnis*, *-ỹbė*, and *-ỹstė*. The use of *-ó-*, when the first component is an oxytone fem. *ā*-stem, is commented on by Kremer as follows: 'Ich sehe in dem *-o-* aus -$a^1$- durch secondäre dehnung entstandenes -$\bar{a}^1$-, eine lautvertretung, welche neben regulärem *uo* (und seltenem *a*) auch in litauischen wurzelsilben erscheint. Damit ist aber zugleich gesagt, dass die laute -$a^2$- und -$a^1$- noch im älteren lit. nicht völlig zusammengefallen waren . . . . dass -$a^1$- dunkleren hall oder eigenton hatte, als -$a^2$-.'[29] But later on he suggests that *-o-* may be the sign of the locative case or that it may have developed under the influence of a synonym. The last two reasons, as the examples below will show, can only be applied in a limited number of compounds.

---

[26] Baranowski R4, 'mit Umbildung nach den *ā*-Stämmen'. Lit. Mund. 2. 107.

[27] Constructed on the basis of the instr. *tyciomìs*, *tyciõms* 'purposely'.

[28] But see Buga: ALAV 13.

(1) Dependent noun compounds: *aguonãpienis* 'milk of the poppy' (*aguonà* + *píenas*), *akìcukrus* 'eye-remedy' (*akìs* + *cukrus* 'sugar'), *akìkraštis* 'circle of the vision', 'horizon' (*krãštas*), *akìmirksnis*, *akýmirksnis* 'twinkling of an eye', 'moment' (*mìrksnis*), *akìratis* 'horizon' (*rãtas* 'circle'), *angliãduobė* 'coal-pit' (*anglìs* + *duobė̃·*), *angliãrukštė*, *anglìrukšte* 'carbon dioxide' (*rukštìs* 'acid'), *arkláraištis* 'horse-rein' (*arklỹs*+ *raĩštis*), *arkláširdis* 'heart of a horse' (*širdìs*), *arklãšudis*, *arkliãšudis* 'horse-dung' (*šúdas*), *arklãvagis* 'horse-thief' (*vagìs*), *ašìgalis* 'the Pole', lit. 'end of the axis' (*ašìs* 'axis of the earth' + *gãlas*), *avìgalvis* 'sheep's head' (*avìs* + *galvà*), *avìkailis* 'sheepskin' (*káilis*), *bandódaržis* 'cow-pen' (*bandà* 'herd of cattle' + *daržas*), *bandóstaldis* 'cow-pen' (*stal̃das*), *bandótakis* 'cow-path' (*tãkas*), *blauzdãkaulis*, *blauzdìkaulis* 'shin-bone' (*blauzdà* + *káulas*), *darbýbutis* 'work-house' (*dárbas* + *bùtas*), *darbýčestis* 'time of work' (*čéstas*), *darbýlaikis*, *darbýlaikas* 'time of work' (*laĩkas*), *darbýmetis*, *darbým'atys* (Bar. Wz.) 'work-time', 'harvesting time' (*mẽtas*), *darbýstubė* 'workroom' (*stubà*), *dienógalis*, *dienùgalis* 'end of the day' (*dienà* + *gãlas*), *dienótvarkė* 'order of the day' (*tvarkà*), *dienóvidis* 'middle of the day' (*vidùs*), *dienóviduris* = preceding (*vidurỹs*), *druskãkalnis* 'salt mine' (*druskà* + *kálnas* 'hill'), *eismé·mokslis* 'cinematics' (*eismé·* 'motion' + *mókslas* 'study'), *gaktìkaulis* '*os pubis*' (*gaktà* + *káulas*), *galvãpiningiai* 'head-tax' (*galvà* + *piningaĩ*), *galvãraištis* 'head-band' (*raĩštis*), *galvóryšis* 'head-band' (*ryšỹs*), *galvãviršis*, *galvóviršis*, *viršùgalvis* 'top of the head' (*viršùs*), *gamtómokslis* 'physics' (*gamtà* 'nature' + *mókslas*), *galvũgalis* 'end of the bed where the head rests' (*galvà* + *gãlas*), *gomurìkaulis* 'bone of the palate'—cf. *gomurìnis*

---

[29] BB 7.37.

‘palatal’—(*gomurỹs* + *káulas*), *grėblãdantis* ‘prong of a rake’ (*grėblỹs* + *dantìs*), *grėblãgalva*, *grėblãgalvė* ‘head of a rake’ (*galvà*), *grėblãkotis* ‘handle of a rake’ (*kótas*), *grėblãvinis* ‘peg for a rake’ (*vinìs*), *kuilãryšis* ‘truss’ (*kulìs* ‘scrotum’ + *ryšỹs* ‘band’), *mergãvaikis* ‘child born out of marriage’ (*mergà* ‘girl’ + *vaĩkas*), *naktìkova* ‘night-owl’ (*naktìs* + *kóvas* ‘jackdaw’), *naktìkovis* ‘night-reveler’ (see preceding), *naktìpiečiai* ‘midnight meal’, lit. ‘Nach*t*mittag’ (*piẽtus* ‘midday’, ‘noon meal’), *našlãpiningiai* ‘widow’s pension’ (*našlẽ·* + *piningaĩ*), *rankãraištis* ‘band for a broken arm’ (*rankà* + *raĩštis*), *rankãryšis* ‘armband’ (*ryšỹs*), *ronãvietė* ‘a healed but still noticeable wound’ (*ronà* ‘wound’ + *vietà* ‘place’), *šonìkaulis* ‘rib-bone’ (*šónas* ‘side’ + *káulas*), *šviesàdenktė* (Kur.) ‘light-screen’ (*šviesà* + *denktė*), *tiesãvietė* ‘place of justice’ (*tiesà* + *vietà*), *ugniávietė*, *ugnãvietė*, *ugnióvietė* ‘fireplace’ (*ugnìs* + *vietà*), *vakarýmetis* ‘time of evening’ (*vãkaras* + *mẽtas*), *vasarãšiltis* ‘summer warmth’ (*vasarà* + *šiltis*), *vasarýmetis* ‘summer time’ (*mẽtas*), *vasarólaukis* ‘summer field’ (*laũkas*), *važmãpiningiai* ‘cartage money’ (*važmà* + *piningaĩ*), *viršùgalvis* (K 113), *viršũgalvė* (Bar. Wz.) ‘top of the head’ (*viršùs* + *galvà*), *viršùkalnis* ‘hilltop’ (*kálnas*).

(2) Descriptive compounds. (a) Noun + noun: *dantìžolė* ‘comarum palustre’, a plant (*dantìs* ‘tooth’ + *žolẽ·* ‘plant’), *dienãdaržis*, *dienódaržis* ‘barnyard into which cattle are driven in summer’ (*dienà* ‘day’ + *dar̃žas* ‘garden’), *arklámėtrė* ‘horseradish’ (*arklỹs* + *mé·tra* ‘balm-mint’), *avìjautis* ‘sheep-ox’ (*avìs* + *jáutis*), *blužnãžolė* ‘milt-plant’ (*blužnìs* + *žolẽ·*), *dienóraštis* ‘daily journal’ (*dienà* + *raštas* ‘writing’), *dirvóžemis* ‘arable land’ (*dirvà* ‘soil’ + *žẽmė*), *dygliãkiaulė* ‘hedgehog’ (*dyglỹs* ‘thorn’ + *kiaũlė*), *dujókaukis* ‘gas-mask’ (*dujà* + *káukė*), *eilé·raštis* ‘poem’ (*eilẽ·* ‘line’, ‘row’ + *raštas*), *kregždážolė* ‘swallow-plant’ (*kregždẽ·* + *žolẽ·*), *Medùkalnei* ‘Honey Hill’, name of a town (*medùs* + *kálnas*), *meškerýkotis* ‘fishing-rod’ (*meškerẽ·* ‘angle’, ‘bait’ + *kótas* ‘rod’), *šalõk'alej* ‘by-way’ (*šalìs* ‘countryside’ + *kẽlias*), *varlãmėtės* ‘water-mint’ (*varlẽ·* ‘frog’ + *mẽ·tos*).

(2 b) Adjective + noun: *antrádalis* ‘a second part’ (*antrà* fem. of *añtras* + *dalìs*), *antrãdienis* ‘second day’, ‘Tuesday’ (*dienà*), *baltãžemis* ‘white earth’ (*báltas*, *baltà* + *žẽmė*), *brangýmetis* (cf. *brangỹbė* ‘dearth’) ‘time of scarcity’ (*brangùs* ‘dear’, ‘precious’ + *mẽtas*), *durnáropė* ‘belladonna’, ‘deadly nightshade’ (*durnà* ‘mad’, ‘foolish’ + *rópė* ‘turnip’), *gėdrãvalkis*, *giedrãvalkis* ‘cataract in the eye’ (*gėdrùs* ‘dry’, *giedrùs* ‘clear’ + *valkius* ‘cataract’), *jaunãmartė* ‘bride’ (*jaunà* ‘young’ + *martì* ‘bride’), *karštýmetis* ‘the hot season’ (*kárštas* + *mẽtas*), *keturiãdienis* ‘fourth day’, ‘Thursday’ (*keturì* + *dienà*), *naujìkaulis*, *navìkaulis*

'new growth on the body' (*naũjas, navas* 'new' + *káulas* 'bone'), *svetimãšalis* 'foreigner' (*svetimà* 'strange' + *šalìs*).

(3) Possessive compounds: *abìšalė* 'slice of bread', lit. 'two-sided' (*abì* fem. 'both' + *šalìs*), *abýšalis* 'an impartial person' (*abì* + *šalìs*), *abìpusis* 'impartial' (*pùsė* 'half', 'side'), *avìdvasis* 'stupid', lit. 'having the spirit or soul of a sheep' (*avìs* + *dvãsė*), *dramblãpilvis* 'having a fat belly' (*dramblỹs* 'fat belly' + *pil̃vas* 'belly'), *savýbalsis* 'vowel', lit. 'having its own sound' (*savè* + *bal̃sas*), *šalìtvoris* 'neighbor', lit. 'having a hedge at the side' (*šalìs* + *tvorà*), *šiksnósparnis* 'bat', lit. 'having leather wings' (*šiksnà* + *spar̃nas*).

(4) Compounds with a verbal derivative as second member: *akìbrokštas, akýbrokštas* 'disgrace', 'set-down', lit. 'eye-butterer' (*akìs* + *broškiù, brõkšti*), *akìkaistas, akìkaistis* 'disgrace', lit. 'eye-heated' (*kaistù, kaĩsti* 'to become hot'), *akýmirka* 'moment', 'twinkling of an eye' (*mérkiu, mérkti* 'to wink') *akýpleša* 'an insolent person', lit. 'eye-tearer' (*plé·šiu, plé·šti*), *akýskauda, akýskaudis* 'eye-pain' (*skaũsti, skaudé·ti* impers. 'to pain'), *akìsopas, akýsopas* 'eye-pain' (*sõpi, sopé·ti* impers.), *akýsveitė* 'euphrasia', lit. 'eye-cleaner' (*sveičiù, sveĩsti*), *akìvaĩzda, akývaizda* 'circle of the vision', 'horizon', lit. 'that seen by the eye' (*véizdžiu, veizdé·ti*), *akìvaras* 'an open pond on a moor', lit. 'eye-dazzler' (*veriù, vérti* 'to dazzle'), *akìžaga* 'a saucy fellow' (*žagiù, žàgti* 'to defile'), *akìžara* 'a glarer', 'one who stares' (*žeriù, žeré·ti*), *alùdaris* 'brewer of beer' (*alùs* + *daraũ, darýti*), *anglãdagis* 'charcoal-burner' (*anglìs* + *degù, dègti*), *antrãvada* 'second wife', 'one *led* a second time' (*añtras, antrà* + *vedù, vèsti*), *arkláganas, arkláganis, arkliãgonis* 'tender of horses' (*arklỹs* + *ganaũ, ganýti*), *arklágydis* 'veterinarian' (*gýdau, gýdyti* 'to heal'), *arklásukis* 'a popular dance consisting of circular movements' (*arklỹs?* + *sukù, sùkti* 'to turn', 'to whirl'), *arklìgonė* 'the tending of horses' (*ganaũ, ganýti*), *aštráregis* 'lynx', lit. 'sharp seer' (*aštrùs* + *regiù, regé·ti*), *aukláriš is, auklórišis* 'foot-band' (*auklẽ·* 'foot-band' + *rišù, rìšti* 'to bind'), *ausìkaras* 'ear-ornament' (*ausìs* + *kariù, kárti* 'to hang', 'to be suspended', *avìkamša* 'sheep-stuffer', 'glutton' (*avìs* + *kemšù, kim̃šti*), *avìkirpis* 'sheep-shearer' (*kerpù, kir̃pti*), *avìpjovis* 'sheep-shearer' (*piáuju, piáuti*), *bandãganis* 'shepherd' (*bandà* + *ganaũ, ganýti*), *dailìdaris* 'skilled worker' (*dailùs* 'fine', 'artistic' + *daraũ, darýti*), *dujólaidis* 'gas-thrower' (*dujà* + *láidau, láidyti*), *dujótyris* 'eudiometer' (*dujà* 'gas' + *tyriné·ju, tyriné·ti* 'to investigate'), *ailãdaris*, dial. for *eilãdaris* 'arranger' (*eilẽ·* 'row' + *daraũ, darýti*), *gaidžiãgystis* 'cock-crow', 'early morning' (*gaidỹs* + *gýstu, gýsti*), *galvãryštis* 'head-band' (*galvà* + *rišù, rìšti*), *galvãsukis, galvãsuktis, galvósukis* 'giddiness',

'what turns the head' (*sukù, sùkti*), *gamtótyra* 'physics' (*gamtà* 'nature' + *tyrinė́·ju, tyrinė́·ti* 'to investigate'), *giedrãvilkis* 'cataract' (*giedrùs* 'clear' + *velkù, vil̃kti* 'to draw'), *gražãkalbis* 'beautiful speaker' (*gražùs* + *kalbù, kalbė́·ti*),[30] *kasãpinė, kasãpinis, kasópinis* 'hair-band' (*kasà* 'braid of hair' + *pinù, pìnti* 'to plait'), *kinìvarpas, kinìvarpa* 'timber-sow', 'wood-fretter' (*kini- for kirmis*[31] 'worm' + *varpaũ, varpýti* 'to pierce'), *musiómušė* 'fly-flap' (*musẽ·* 'fly' + *mušù, mùšti* 'to strike'), *musė́·miris* 'fly-death', a poisonous mushroom (*mìrstu, mìrti* 'to die'), *naktìbaldis, naktìbalda* 'night-walker' (*naktìs* + *bildù, bildė́·ti* 'to sound'), *naktìgonė* 'night-watch' (*ganaũ, ganýti*), *naktìvalka* 'night-walker (*velkù, vil̃kti* 'to draw , 'to trail'), *pelė́·gautai* 'mouse-trap' (*pelẽ·* + *gáudau, gáudyti* 'to catch'), *pelė́·kautai* 'mouse-trap' (*káunu, káuti* 'to kill'), *pelė́·krutai* 'mouse-trap' (*krintù, krìsti* 'to fall'),[32] *pigákalbis* 'light speaker' (*pigùs* + *kalbù, kalbė́·ti*), *rudãkasis* 'ore miner' (*rudà* + *kasù, kàsti*), *šalìbėgis* 'errand-boy' (*šalìs* 'side' + *bė́·gu, bė́·gti* 'to run'), *šutkãdaris* 'joker' (*šutkà* + *daraũ, darýti*), *ugnãdektis* 'bitter cold' (*ugnìs* 'fire' + *degù, dègti* 'to burn'), *ugniãkuris, ugnãkuris* 'fire-place' (*kuriù, kùrti* 'to make a fire'), *vasaródirbỹs* 'summer work' (*vasarà* + *dìrbu, dìrbti*), *žiemõspirgis* 'cleft made by the frost in a tree' (*žiemà* 'winter' + *spirgau, spirgyti* 'to boil', 'fry').

(5) Numeral copulative compounds. The numerals 11 to 19 are accented on the stem vowel of the prior member. The *-ý-* of *dvýlika* 'twelve' and *trýlika* 'thirteen' is lengthened from the *-i-* of *dvì* (fem.) 'two' and the stem *tri-* 'three', while in *keturiólika* 'fourteen', *penkiólika* 'fifteen', *šešiólika* 'sixteen', *septyniólika* 'seventeen', *aštuoniólika* 'eighteen' and *devyniólika* 'nineteen' the *-ia-* of the stem is lengthened to *-ió-* under the accent.[33] The peculiar form *vienúolika* 'eleven' (*víenas* 'one') is plausibly explained by Bezzenberger as coming from **vien-núolika*, with *-nuo-* instead of *-no-* as in *nuõbažnas* beside *nõbažnas* 'pious' and *nuomẽtas* besides *nõmetas* 'veil'.[34]

---

[30] NSB 199b has *gražiakal̃bis*. This *later* accent is in accordance with that of the possessive compounds and not with that of most of the nom. ag. The question is thus raised whether or not *kalbà* 'speech' is the second member instead of a 'verbal derivative'. But *durnãkalbis, trumpãkalbis*, and especially *garsiãkalbis* 'loud-speaker', 'radio', belong, if their meanings be considered, rather to the second group than to the first. I conclude that *gražãkalbis* also belongs there, but that *kalbà*, which would easily be connected with *kalbė́·ti* in the mind, influenced the accentuation of the word.

[31] Buga: ALAV 12.

[32] Buga: ALAV 12.

[33] Kurschat: Gram. 1010.

[34] KZ 44.133.

An older type of composition is thus represented in the compounds in which, for rhythmical reasons or because the first member was originally an oxytone, the primary stress rested upon the 'composition vowel' or the suffix vowel of the prior component. But the survival of the accented stem vowel in so many instances, standing in opposition to the rapidly expanding newer type of composition known as juxtaposition, cannot only be due to the presence of the accent. The intrusion of a composition vowel, unrelated to the stem vowel (as in *grėblãgalvė* : *greblỹs; pigákalbis* : *pigùs; ugnãvietė* : *ugnìs*), even where the latter was stressed, seems to show the same power of the rhythm that was noted in the compounds with non-oxytone first members. For with the spread of juxtaposition, both stem vowel and composition vowel, accented or unaccented, vanished entirely.[35] The principle of accentuation was altered and they fell victim to the change.

---

[35] But the compounds with a short two-syllabled -*i*-stem as prior member (*akìsopas, avìkirpis,* etc.) and those in which the influence of a synonym is apparent (*brangýmetis* : *brangỹbė*) retain their stress as a matter of course.

# CHAPTER IV

## DECLENSION OF COMPOUNDS

But before the elimination of the stressed composition vowel, its accent had affected to a marked degree the declension of the final member and thus of the entire compound.[1] The vast majority of Lithuanian compounds, whatever the declension of the final member as an independent word, are declined as contracted *-jă*-stems (masc. *-is, -ỹs;* fem. *-ė, -ẽ·*). Brugmann[2] suggested that the use of the IE suffix *-i̯o-* in all classes of Lithuanian compounds may have sprung from the practice of affixing it to adjectival compounds containing a governing preposition and to possessive compounds in order to emphasize their adjectival character, as e.g. in Gr. ὁμο-πάτρ-ιο-ς beside ὁμο-πάτωρ 'from the same father.' (In Lithuanian these groups contain but a small percentage of compounds which are not *-jă*-stems). This statement is quite consistent with his view that the 'mutata' are of later origin than the 'immutata'. But it has now been established that the former are as old if not older than the latter.[3] Furthermore, the differentiation in form existing between the two classes in many of the related languages[4] would cast suspicion upon the possibility of imitation of the one by the other in Lithuanian. Nor is it necessary to rely upon analogy; the presence of the primary accent on the composition vowel (therefore at some distance from the end of the compound) was sufficient, as Bezzenberger recognized, to cause the fall of the immutata into the contracted *-jă*-declension. The accent in this position was fixed and immovable; the voice rose in approaching the stressed syllable and then descended rapidly. In this manner a form '*vasarólaukies* developed from *vasarólaukas* through the intermediate grade *vasarólaukes.* The nom. sg. thus went over into the declension of the *-jă*-stems and the other cases followed it.'[5] Accordingly, both immutata and mutata came to be regularly declined as *-jă*-stems, although for different reasons.

---

[1] This subject is treated in detail in my above-mentioned article.

[2] Grundriss 2. 1. 124.

[3] See Jacobi: Compositum und Nebensatz 84 ff., and Hirt: Idg. Gram. 5. 38 f.

[4] Justi: Zusammensetzung 56.

[5] See BGLS 105 f.

Yet it is certainly within the realm of possibility that the IE suffix *-i̯o-* was affixed to the mutata instead of some other suffix just because of the primary accent, which was originally placed on the composition vowel in this class of compounds as well as in the immutata. For in Sanskrit *-i̯o-* is only one of a number of suffixes used, when the second member is a noun, to give adjectival signification to the compounds.[6]

Compounds which do not become *-jă*-stems are by no means limited, as Schleicher[7] supposed, to two or three instances. In the first place, there is a whole series of compounded adjectives such as *báltmargas* ‘white-spotted’, *júodbėras* ‘black-brown’, *pùsviros* ‘half-opened’, which remain outside the contracted *-jă*-declension. But they are examples of looser composition and are formed by the juxtaposition of the two elements as in *negývas* ‘not alive’, *nelãbas* ‘not good’.[8] *Baltmar̃gis*, *nelãbis*, etc. are substantives made from the corresponding adjectives like *sẽnis* ‘an old man’ from *sẽnas* ‘old’, *sliñkis* ‘a lazy person’ from *sliñkas* ‘lazy’.[9] In the second place, such nomina agentis as *kraũsurba* ‘blood-sucker’, *pečialánda* ‘wren’, lit. ‘that which creeps into the oven’, *pelé·da* ‘owl’, lit. ‘mouse-eater’,[10] to which may be added the numerals 11 to 19 (*vienúolika* to *devynióIika*),[11] are survivals from the period before the reduction of the suffix to the *-is*, *-ė* of the contracted *-jă*-stems. Finally, the occurrence of many double forms, the one with the original ending of the second member, the other with the suffix *-jă-*, shows a consciousness of the construction of the final component as an independent word and provides the transition stage between the old and the new. In addition to Bezzenberger’s examples in BGLS 104, the following list will be illustrative: *abirankai* : *abyrañkis*, *aké·tvirbalai* (dial.) : *eké·tvirbalė*, *akýskauda* : *akýskaudis*, *apýgarda* : *apýgardis*, *arklãganas* : *arklãganis*, *buknosà* : *buknõsis*,[12] *butanga* : *bùtsanga* : *bùtsangė*, *daugnóra* : *dauganõris*, *didnosà* : *didnõsis*, *geltnosà* : *gelt-*

---

[6] Wackernagel: Altind. Gram. 2. 1. 101.

[7] Gram. 132.

[8] For similar compounds in Lettish, compare Endzelin: Lettische Grammatik 189, and Bielenstein: Lettische Grammatik 451.

[9] Buga: ALAV 14.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Bezzenberger: KZ 44. 136.

[12] This and other compounds with *nósis* show a remarkable change. For the simplex *nósis*, which is an *-i*-stem (gen. *-ies*), either takes the regular suffix *-jă-* in composition, as in *buknõsis* (gen. *-io*) or becomes an *-ā*-stem. Is this brought about by the influence of the verbal derivatives in *-a* (*kraũsurba*, *nausëdà*, etc.)? But cf. Sommer 140.

*nõsis, kiaũlkerdžius : kiaũlkerdis, kraũsurba : krausurbỹs, kùrmrausa : kùrmrausis, mergãvaikas : meȓgvaikis, nausėdà : nausėdỹs, nauvedà : nauvedžià : nauvedỹs, pelenrusà : pelẽnrusė : pelẽnrusis, piktšãšas : pìktšašis, pirmakartà : pirmakaȓtis, rytmẽtas : rýtmetis : rytmetỹs, storlupà : storlũpis, ùžraktas : ùžraktis, žmogé·dra : žmogėdỹs.* The forms in *-a-* are not necessarily feminines; most of those listed belong to a so-called common gender and, although declined as feminines, can be according to their meaning either masculine or feminine.

With the development and final establishment of logical principles of accentuation the intervening composition vowel disappears[13] and juxtaposition becomes the rule. With regard to accent, as well as to meaning, compounds can now be divided into the five classes already described.

---

[13] For the occurrence of a svarabhakti vowel, see note 5, p. 18.

# CHAPTER V

## ACCENTUATION IN CLASS I

## DEPENDENT NOUN-COMPOUNDS AND DESCRIPTIVE COMPOUNDS

In Class I, containing the dependent noun compounds and the descriptive compounds, the first member, as the added element which has the function of determining or describing the second, naturally takes the primary accent. Exceptions in this group, as in the remaining divisions, are comparatively and indeed astonishingly few.

(1 a) Dependent noun compounds: *ãbrozknygės* 'book of pictures' (*ãbrozas* + *knỹgos*), *adrẽsknygės* 'address book' (*adresas* + *knỹgos*), *adỹnvagis* 'procrastinator', lit. 'hour-thief' (*adynà* + *vagìs*), *aguõngalvė* 'head of a poppy' (*aguonà* + *galvà*), *agúonpienis* 'milk of the poppy' (*píenas*), *aguõnpievė* 'poppy field' (*píeva*), *aké·čkuolis* 'harrow-tooth' (*aké·čios* + *kuõlas*), *aké·čvirbalis*, *eké·tvirbalė* 'harrow-prong' (*vir̃balas*), *ãkrutponis* 'ship-captain' (*ãkrutas* + *põnas*), *ãkselliodė* 'chest for fodder' (*ãkselis* + *ĺiodė*), *ãkselpeilis* 'chaff-cutter' (*ãkselis* + *peĩlis* 'knife'), *aliẽjmalunis* 'oil-mill' (*aliẽjus* + *malũnas*), *alỹvkodis* 'oil-cruet' (*alyvà* + *kõdas*), *alỹvkragis* 'oil-cruet' (*krãgas*), *alỹvstonis* 'oil-cruet' (*stónas*), *alỹvzbonis* 'oil-cruet' (*zbõnas*), *alkúnkaulis* 'elbow-bone' (*alkúnė* + *káulas*), *altórtiesė* 'altar-covering' (*altõrius* + *tiesė*), *ángtarpis* 'door-space' (*angà* + *tárpas*), *ántkiaušis* 'duck's egg' (*ántis* + *kiaũšis*), *apikõtpiningiai* 'lawyer's fee' (*apikõtas* + *piningaĩ*), *apvỹnkartė* 'hop-pole' (*apvynỹs* + *kártis*), *apỹndaržis* 'hop-garden' (*apynỹs* for *apvynỹs* + *dar̃žas*), *aũsterdiežė* 'oyster-shell' (*austeris* + *diežẽ·*), *bãdmetis* 'time of famine' (*bãdas* + *mẽtas*), *bajórdvaris* 'court of nobles' (*bajõras* + *dvãras*), *bajórženklis* 'badge of nobility' (*žénklas*), *balañdkiaušis* 'pigeon's egg' (*balañdis* + *kiaũšis*), *balañdmetis* 'time of the pigeons', 'April' (*mẽtas*), *balvõnapierė* 'sacrifice to idols' (*balvõnas* + *apierà*), *bañdpiningiai* 'cattle-tax' (*bandà* + *piningaĩ*), *bándtakis* 'cow-path' (*tãkas*), *bañdvagis* 'cattle-thief' (*vagìs*), *bar̃zdreplės* 'beard-pincers' (*barzdà* + *rẽplės*), *bažnýtkalnis* 'hill with a church' (*bažnýčia* + *kálnas*), *bažnýtkiemas* 'village with a church' (*kiẽmas*), *bažnýtpiningiai* 'church-money' (*piningaĩ*), *bažnýtrotė* 'church-council' (*róta*), *býbelbutis* 'Bible house' (*býbelės* + *bùtas*), *býbel-*

*sprukis* ‘proverb from the Bible’ (*sprùkas*), *býdelmilčiai* ‘bag-flour’ (*býdelis mìltai*), *býdelžakis* ‘flour bag’ (*žãkas*), *bìtbutis* ‘bee-hive’ (*bitìs* + *bùtas*), *bìtkurbis* ‘bee-hive’ (*kur̃bas* ‘basket’), *blaũzdkaulis* ‘thigh-bone’ (*blauzdà* + *káulas*), *blé·tkalvis* ‘tin-smith’ (*blé·ta* + *kálvis*), *bóbausis* ‘moril’, lit. ‘old woman’s ear’ (*bóba* + *ausìs*), *bóbpalaikė* ‘worthless old woman’ (*palaĩkis, -ė*), *bóbturgis* ‘woman’s market’ (*tur̃gus*), *bómgiria* ‘Forest of Trees’, name of a forest in the district of Labiau (*bómas* + *gìria*), *bõtkotis* ‘whipping rod’ (**botas* = *botãgas* ‘whip’ + *kótas*), *bõvilna* ‘cotton’, perhaps from Pol. *bavelna* ‘cotton’ with influence of Lith. *vìlna* ‘wool’ or from **bomvilna* (cf. *bómgiria*), *brólvaikis* ‘brother’s son’, ‘nephew’ (*brólis* + *vaĩkas*), *bùdelbernis* ‘executioner’s boy’ (*bùdelis* + *bérnas*), *bùlbpalaikė* ‘a bad potato’ (*bùlbė* + *palaĩkis, -ė*), *bùlblaiškis* ‘potato-leaf’ (*laĩškas*), *bur̃palaikis* ‘a worthless peasant’ (*bur̃as* + *palaĩkis*), *bùtgalis* ‘gable of a house’ (*bùtas* + *gãlas*), *bùtmalkė* ‘kindling wood for the house’ (*málka*), *bùtsangė* (K, S), *bùtsanga* (A), *butanga* (N)[1] ‘door of a house’ (*angà*), *búožgalvė* ‘frog-larva’, lit. ‘head of a club’ (*búožė* + *galvà*), *cìmetžievė* ‘cinnamon bark’ (*cimet-* = Germ. *Zimmet* + *žievẽ·*), *čar̃tknygės* ‘book of magic’ (*čar̃tas* ‘devil’ + *knỹgos*), *četver̃gvakaris* ‘Thursday evening’ (*četver̃gas* + *vãkaras*), *čýžgrašis* ‘groschen of interest’ (*čýžė* + *grãšis*), *čýžknygės* ‘interest-book’, ‘rent-book’ (*knỹgos*), *čýžmalkė* ‘interest-wood’ = wood formerly offered instead of cash interest (*málka*), *čýžpiningiai* ‘interest-money’ (*piningaĩ*), *čýžrugiai* ‘rye offered for interest’ (*rugiaĩ*), *dãktaraptiekė* ‘apothecary’s shop for doctors’ (*dãktaras* + *aptiekà*), *dal̃gkotis* ‘handle of a scythe’ (*dal̃gis* + *kótas*), *dalỹkdraugis* ‘joint heir’ (*dalỹkas* ‘share’ + *draũgas* ‘companion’), *dámžemė* ‘earth for a dam’ (*dãmas* + *žẽmė*), *dárpstalis* ‘work-table’ (*dárbas* + *stãlas*), *dar̃žbutis* ‘garden house’ (*dar̃žas* + *bùtas*), *datùlvynis* ‘wine of the date’ (*dàtulis, datulẽ·* + *vỹnas*), *delmõnpiningiai* ‘pocket-money’ (*delmõnas* + *piningaĩ*), *delmónvagis* ‘pickpocket’ (*vagìs*), *diẽmedis* ‘wohl aus *diẽvmedis* “Gottesbaum” entstanden oder aus *diẽnmedis* ‘Eintagsbaum’, weil er nach dem Volksglauben nur an einem Tage eine kurze Weile blüht’.[2] Nesselmann derives from *diẽvas* and gives also *devmédis, demédis* ‘southernwood’[3] (*diẽvas* ‘God’ or *dienà* ‘day’ + *mẽdis*), *díengalis* ‘end of the day’ (*dienà* + *gãlas*), *diẽnknygės* ‘diary’ (*knỹgos*), *diẽnmidis* ‘middle of the day’ (*midis* = Germ. Mitte), *diẽvnamis* ‘House of God’, ‘church’ (*diẽvas* + *nãmas*), *diẽvstalis* ‘altar’ (*stãlas* ‘table’), *dìlvietė* ‘place into which the dill is put' (*dìlė* + *vietà*), *dir̃važolės* 'field grass' (*dirvà* + *žolẽ·*), *dỹvžaislis* 'spectacle' (*dỹvai* 'wonders', 'miracles' + *žáislas* 'play'), *dir̃vagrybis* 'genuine mushroom' (*dirvà* 'field good for sowing' + *grỹbas* 'mushroom'), *drapánkubilis* 'chest for women's clothes' (*drapãnė* + *kùbilas*), *drùskbosis* 'barrel of salt' (*druskà* + *bõsas*), *dúmpiningiai* 'chimney-tax' (*dúmai* 'smoke' + *piningaĩ*), *dúonbudė* 'bread-shop' (*dúona* + *budà*), *dúongeldė* 'bread-container' (*gélda*), *dúonkurbis* 'bread-basket' (*kur̃bas*), *dúonlovis* 'bread-trough' (*lovỹs*), *dúonmaišis* 'bread-sack' (*máišas*), *dúonmilčiai* 'meal made of bread' (*mìltai*), *dúonmokslis* 'subject studied for the purpose of earning money by it' (*mókslas* 'study'), *dúonpeilis* 'bread-knife' (*peĩlis*), *dúonpusė* 'baked article consisting half of bread and half of cake' (*pùsė* 'half'), *dúonspintė* 'cupboard for bread' (*spìnta*), *dúonturgis* 'bread-market' (*tur̃gus*), *dúonžakis* 'bread-bag' (*žãkas*), *dvárbernis* 'manor-servant' (*dvãras* + *bérnas*), *dvárlaukis* 'field belonging to a manor' (*laũkas*), *dvármergė* 'maid-servant of a manor' (*mergà*), *dvárponis* 'lord of a manor' (*põnas*), *dvãrtarnis* 'manor-servant' (*tar̃nas*), *dvárvietė* 'courtyard of a manor' (*vietà*), *ѐglešakė* 'branch of a fir-tree' (*ẽglė* + *šakà*), *elepañtkaulis* 'ivory' (*elepañtas* 'elephant' + *káulas* 'bone'), *fabrìkmiestis* 'factory-town' (*fabrìkė* + *miẽstas*), *gaĩdpirštis* 'meadow crow's-foot' (*gaidỹs* 'cock' + *pir̃štas* 'finger'), *garnizúnbažnyčia* 'church of a garrison' (*garnizúns* + *bažnýčia*), *gélžkeldvaris* 'railroad station' (*gélžkelis* + *dvãras*), *gélžkelvežimis* 'railway carriage' (*vežìmas*), *gìriasargis* 'forest-watcher' (*gìria* + *sárgis*), *gìrparšis* 'wild pig' (*par̃šas*), *gyvãtgalvis* 'serpent's head' (*gyvãtė* + *galvà*), *gyvãtsnapis* 'serpent's nose' (*snãpas*), *gõdlapis* 'leaf of the ox-tongue' (*gõdas* + *lãpas*), *góngalvis* 'head of the water-newt' (*gonỹs* + *galvà*), *grãšgalis* 'groschen piece' (*grãšis* + *gãlas*), *griẽkapierė* 'sin-offering' (*griẽkas* + *apierà*), *griẽktvanis* 'flood', 'the Deluge' (formed apparently under the influence of Germ. 'Sündflut' from *griẽkas* 'sin' + *tvãnas* 'flood'), *griñčpetis* 'oven in a servants' hall' (*grinčià* = *grycià* + *pẽčius*), *gróbgalis* 'piece of the intestine' (*gróbas* + *gãlas*), *gróbkaulis* 'intestinal bone' (*káulas*), *gróbtaukiai* 'fat of the intestines' (*taukaĩ*), *grõmiatknygės* 'letter-book' (*grõmiata* + *knỹgos*), *grõmiatmakštė* 'letter-case' (*makštìs*), *grõmiatpustis* 'letter-post' (*pùstas*), *grõmiatskrynė* 'letter-case' (*skrỹnė*), *gromiatžakis* 'letter-case' (*žãkas*), *grúdgalis* 'small piece of grain' (*grúdas* + *gãlas*), *gùdmakštė* 'container in which the whetstone is carried' (*gùdė* + *makštìs*), *iñkarlynė* 'anchor-rope' (*iñkaras* + *lýna*), *iñkarpiningiai* 'anchor-fee' (*piningaĩ*), *iñkarvietė* 'anchor-place' (*vietà*), *iñkarvirvė* 'anchor-rope' (*virvẽ·*), *jùnglankis* 'yoke-band'), *kãdaguogė* 'juniper-berry' (*kadagỹs* + *úoga*), *kãkalangė*

---

[1] Cf. BB 7. 11.

[2] KLD 86b.

[3] N 140a.

'mouth of an oven' (*kakalỹs* + *angà*), *kakal̃puodis* 'Dutch tile in the shape of a pot, for use on a stove' (*púodas* 'pot'), *kãkalsolis* 'stove-bench' (*sólas*), *kal̃bknygės* 'grammar' (*kalbà* 'speech' + *knỹgos* 'book'), *kal̃btriubė* 'speaking-tube' (*triubà*), *kálkgeldė* 'lime-trough' (*kálkis* + *gélda*), *kal̃tapierė* 'sacrifice for sin' (*kaltẽ·* + *apierà*), *kamármotė* 'chamber-maid' (*kamarà* + *mótė* 'woman'), *kamárponis* 'chamberlain' (*põnas*), *kamártarnis* 'valet' (*tar̃nas* 'servant'), *kanãpdaržis* 'field of hemp' (*kanãpės* + *dar̃žas*), *kanãprėvis* 'hemp-hill' (*rėvà*), *kanãpsėklės* 'hemp-seeds' (*sėklà*), *kanãpstiebis* 'hemp-staff' (*stíebas*), *karálgiris* 'forest of a king' (*karãlius* + *gìria*), *karálkrasė* 'king's throne' (*krãsė*), *karãlkrėslis* 'king's throne' (*kré·slas*), *kãrdpalaikis* 'worthless sword' (*kárdis* + *palaĩkis*), *kárdpasaitis* 'sword-strap' (*pãsaitis*), *kármušis* 'battle' (*kãras* 'war' + *mũšis* 'fight'), *karũnkartė* 'flag-pole' (*karunà* + *kártis*), *karũnženklis* 'battle-flag' (*žénklas* 'standard', 'sign'), *kárvakei* 'cow's eyes' (*kárvė* + *akìs*), *kaspìnraikštis* 'band for the hair' (*kãspinas* + *raĩkštis*), *kãsraikštis* 'hair-band' (*kasà*) 'braid of hair' + *raĩkštis*), *kãškasiekštis* 'rod of a hay-wagon', 'wagon-pole' (*kaška* 'wagon-pole' + *siekštas* 'stump'), *katìlbubnas* 'kettle-drum' (*katìlius* 'tinker' + *bũbnas*), *kãtpaučiai* lit. 'cat's testicles', a plant (*katẽ·* + *paũtai*), *kaũkspėnis* 'thunder-bolt', lit. 'the cobold's finger' (*kaũkas* + *spėnỹs*), *káulligė* 'gout' (*káulas* 'bone' + *ligà* 'illness'), *kélraištė*, *kẽliaraištis* 'knee-band' (*kelỹs* + *raĩštis*), *kélkaulis* 'knee-bone' (*káulas*), *kélvartai* (Kur.), *kélvarčiai* (J) 'gate', 'stern' (*kẽlias* 'way' + *var̃tai* 'gate', 'door'), *kiẽmsudas* 'village-tribunal' (*kiẽmas* + *sũdas*), *kiaũliabudė* 'pig-sty' (*kiaũlė* + *budà*), *kiaũležė* 'pig-sty' (*ežẽ·* 'enclosure'), *kiaũlkerdis*, *kiaũlkerdžius* 'swineherd' (*ker̃džius*), *kiaũllovis* 'trough for swine' (*lovỹs*), *kiaũlskilvis* 'pig's stomach' (*skil̃vis*), *kiaũlstaldis* 'pig-sty' (*stal̃das*), *kiaũltvartis* 'enclosure for swine' (*tvártas*), *kìlpsaitis* 'stirrup-leather' (*kìlpa* + *saĩtas*), *kišénvagis* 'pickpocket' (*kišẽnius*, *kišẽnė* + *vagìs*), *klúongalis* 'portion of the bleaching-place' (*klúonas* + *gãlas*), *knỹgdrukarija* 'printing-office' (*knỹgos* 'book' + *drukarìja*), *knỹgspintė* 'book-case' (*spìnta*), *knỹgstubė* 'library' (*stubà* 'room'), *knìpeltiltis* 'bridge of poles' (*knìpelis* 'a short thick piece of wood' + *tìltas*), *kodélgalis* 'end of a roll' (*kodẽlis* + *gãlas*), *kójligė* 'gout' (*ligà*), *kraĩklentė* 'board in the ridge of a roof' (*kraĩkas* + *lentà*), *kraĩkplytė* 'ridge-tile' (*plytà*), *kraĩčkubilas*, *kraĩtkubilis* 'chest for a bride's dowry' (*kraĩtis* + *kùbilas*), *kriáukaulis* 'rib-bone' (*kriáuklas* + *káulas*), *kriáušgirė* 'forest of pear-trees' (*kriáušė* + *gìria*), *krýgožys* 'siege-trestle' (*krýgė* 'war' + *ožỹs*), *krìkštknygės* 'book of baptisms' (*krìkštas* + *knỹgos*), *krìkštadukterė* 'god-daughter' (*duktẽrė* 'adopted daughter'), *krìkštsolis* 'place of honor' (*krìkštas* 'cross' +

*sólas* 'bench'), *krìkštženklis* 'certificate of baptism' (*krìkštas* 'baptism' + *žénklas*), *krìpbomis* 'ladder-beam' (*krìpė* + *bómas*), *krìpnegelis* 'ladder-rung' (*negelỹs*), *krỹžbažnyčia* 'Church of the Cross' (*krỹžius* + *bažnýčia*), *krỹžkaris* 'crusade' (*kãras* 'war'), *krỹžtrukis* 'crusade' (*trũkis* 'expedition'), *krõsbutis* 'dye-house' (*krõsas* + *bùtas*), *krõskatilis* 'kettle for mixing dyes' (*kãtilas*), *krutìnkaulis* 'breast-bone' (*krutìnė* + *káulas*), *kúgvietė* 'wooden stand upon which a great haystack is placed' (*kúgis* 'haystack' + *vietà* 'place'), *kulñkaulis* 'bone of the heel' (*kulnìs* + *káulas*), *kùlškaulis* 'hip-bone' (*kùlšis* + *káulas*), *kumélpalaikė* 'worthless mare' (*kumẽlė* + *palaĩkis, -ė*), *kùpetvietė* 'place in which a small haystack stands' (*kùpeta* + *vietà*), *lángpiningiai* 'window-tax' (*lángas* + *piningaĩ*), *laũkkimeliai* 'field-caraway' (*laũkas* 'field' + *kìmeliai*), *laũkpiningiai* 'charges for nursing' (*piningaĩ*), *lavóngalvė* 'skull' (*lavónas* 'corpse' + *galvà*), *lavónkaulis* 'skeleton' (*káulis*), *lavónmarškiniai* 'shroud' (*marškiniaĩ* 'shirt'), *lavónmišė* 'funeral oration' (*mišẽ·*), *lavónskepetė* 'shroud' (*skepetà* 'shawl'), *lavónvežimis* 'hearse' (*vežìmas* 'wagon'), *lẽdkalnis* 'glacier' (*lẽdas* 'ice' + *kálnas* 'hill'), *lèdlelijikės* (BLF) 'snow-drops' (*lelìja* 'lily'), *lẽdliktė*, *lẽdliktis* 'icicle', lit. 'candle of ice' (*liktìs*), *lẽdtakis* 'icicle' (*tãkas* 'path'), *leñtgalis* 'piece of board' (*lentà* + *gãlas*), *leñtžaislis* 'the game of draughts' (*žáislas*), *ligónbutis* 'hospital' (*ligónis* 'patient' + *bùtas*), *ligónstubė* 'sick-room' (*stubà*), *lìktžirklės* 'light-snuffers' (*liktìs* + *žìrklės*), *lìnmarkė* 'retting of flax' (*linaĩ* + *markà*), *lìnsėmenys* 'linseed' (*sé·menys*), *lìntalkė* 'festival of the flax-hecklers' (*talkà*, cf. Don. 307), *lýsgalis* 'part of a garden-bed' (*lýsė* + *gãlas*), *lõtgalis* 'piece of lath' (*lotà* + *gãlas*), *lõtgrąštis* 'lath-borer' (*grą̃štas*), *lõtnegelis* 'lath-nail' (*negelỹs*), *maĩtkaulis* 'carcass' (*maità* 'carcass', 'carrion' + *káulas*), *mañtelžakis* 'cloak-bag', 'portmanteau' (*mañtelis* + *žãkas*), *mar̃tgiesmė* 'wedding-song' (*martì* 'bride' + *giesmẽ·*), *mar̃tmergė* 'bridesmaid' (*mergà*), *mãstkurbis* 'masthead', 'crow's nest' (*mãstas* + *kur̃bas* 'basket'), *mẽdpiuklis* 'tree-saw' (*mẽdis* + *piúklas*), *mẽdšarka* 'mountain-magpie' (*šárka*), *mẽdvagius* (acc. pl.) 'tree-thieves' (*mẽdis* + *vagìs*), *mẽdvarlė* 'tree-frog' (*varlẽ·*), *mé·nesmetis* 'lunar year' (*mé·nesis* 'moon' + *mẽtas*), *mé·nespiningiai* 'monthly pay' (*piningaĩ*), *mer̃gvakaris* 'maids' evening' (*mergà* + *vãkaras*), *mẽtknygės* 'year-book' (*mẽtas* + *knỹgos*), *mẽtturgis* 'annual fair' (*tur̃gus* 'market'), *miẽgligė* 'sleeping-sickness' (*miẽgas* + *ligà*), *miẽstgardžiai* 'city-guard' (*miẽstas* + *gárdai*), *miẽstkelis* 'city-street', also defined as 'street to the city' (*kẽlias*), *mìšknygės* 'book of sermons' (*mišẽ·* + *knỹgos*), *mólmedis* 'loam-pit' (*mólis* 'loam' + *mẽdis* 'tree', cf. BLF 143), *nãktliktė* 'night-light' (*naktìs* + *liktìs*), *nãktpuodis* 'chamber-pot' (*púodas*), *nãmangis*, *nãmangė* 'hall', 'vestibule' (*nãmas* 'house' + *angà* 'outer door-opening'), *nedé·lmetis* 'period of a week' (*nedé·lė* + *mẽtas*), *nẽrvarpis* 'diver's bell' (*neras* + *var̃pas*), *niótknygės*, *niútknygės* 'note-book' of music (*nióta*, *niúta* + *knỹgos*), *nóskylės* 'nostrils' (*nósis* + *kylỹs*), *nugar̃kaulis* 'back-bone' (*nugarà* + *káulas*), *num̃sargas* 'house-protector' (*numas* = *nãmas* + *sárgas*), *óbelmedis* 'wood of the apple-tree' (*obelìs* + *mẽdis*), *óžragis* 'goat's horn' (*ožỹs* + *rãgas*), *órpliumpis* 'air-pump' (*óras* + *pliũmpas*), *órstiklis* 'weather-glass', 'barometer' (*óras* + *stìklas*), *pãrakragis* 'powder-horn' (*pãrakas* + *rãgas*), *pareñdpiningiai* 'shrove-money', 'confessor's fee' (*pareñdas* + *piningaĩ*), *pareñdženklis* 'shrove-ticket' (*žénklas*), *pastal̃dšalis* 'place beside a stall' (*pastal̃dis* + *šalìs*), *pẽčangė* 'mouth of an oven' (*pẽčius* + *angà*), *pẽčmalka* 'wood for the oven' (*málka*), *pẽčšluotė* 'stove-broom' (*šlúota*), *pelé·džirnis* 'bird's tares' (*pelé·da* 'owl' + *žìrnis* 'pea'), *pelénvietė* 'place for ashes' (*pelenaĩ* + *vietà*), *perkúnkulkė* 'thunderbolt' (*Perkúnas* 'god of thunder' + *kulkà*), *pervãžpiningiai* 'ferry-fare' (*pervãžas* + *piningaĩ*), *pẽtkaulis* 'shoulder-bone' (*petỹs* + *káulas*), *pẽtmentė* 'shoulder-blade' (*mẽntė*), *pẽtryšis* 'shoulder-band' (*petỹs* + *ryšỹs*), *piẽldrožlės* 'filings' (*piẽla* 'file' + *drõžlės* 'shavings'), *píenpuodis* 'milk-can' (*píenas* + *púodas*), *piẽtstundis* 'noon-hour' (*piẽtus* + *stùndas*), *piẽtvakariai* 'region of the southwest' (*piẽtus* 'south' + *vakaraĩ* 'west'), *píevgrybis* 'a mushroom' (*píeva* 'meadow' + *grỹbas* 'mushroom'), *pìlponis* 'lord of a castle' (*pilìs* + *põnas*), *pýpkapalaikis* 'a bad tobacco-pipe' (*pýpkis* + *palaĩkis*), *pyrãgmilčiai* 'flour for cakes' (*pyrãgas* + *mìltai*), *pyrãgsikė* 'bun of wheat flour' (*sìkė*), *pýv bačkė* 'beer-vat' (*pývas* + *bačkà*), *plỹtgalis* 'piece of tile or brick' (*plytà* + *gãlas*), *plỹtstukis* = preceding (*stùkis*), *põdpiningiai* 'christening-present' (*põdė* 'godfather' + *piningaĩ*), *põdženklis* 'certificate of sponsorship' (*žénklas*), *põpiermalunis* 'paper-mill' (*põpierius* + *malū̃nas*), *praviañtvežimis* 'provision-wagon' (*praviañtas* + *vežìmas*), *pùplaiškiai* 'bean-leaves' (*pupà* + *laĩškas*), *púoddangtis* (S) but *puoddañktis* (K, Gr. 113; and KDL) 'lid of a pot' (*púodas* + *dàngtis* [S], *dañktis* [K]), *rãstgalis* 'the hewn-off end of a tree' (*rãstas* + *gãlas*), *rãtpėdis* (N) but *ratpẽ·dis* (K) 'spoke of a wheel' (*rãtas* + *pėdà*), *rẽtgrybis* 'a kind of mushroom' (*rẽtis* 'unplowed field' + *grỹbas*), *ríetkaulis* 'thigh-bone' (*ríetas* + *káulas*), *rỹšgalvis* 'bridal veil' (*ryšỹs* 'band' + *galvà* 'head'), *rýtvėjis* 'east wind' (*rýtas* + *vė́jas*), *rójpaukštis* 'bird of Paradise' (*rójus* + *páukštas*), *rokùndknygės* 'account-book' (*rokùndas* + *knỹgos*), *rótponis* 'chief of council' (*róta* + *põnas*), *síenmedis* 'wall-balcony' (*síena* + *mẽdis*), *skárbbutis* 'treasure-house' (*skárbas* + *bùtas*), *skárbvežimis* 'treasure-wagon' (*vežìmas*), *sklỹpgalis* 'piece of patched garment' (*sklỹpas* + *gãlas*), *skrándgalis* ‘piece of fur’ (*skrándas* + *gãlas*), *skróstkaulis* ‘cheek-bone’ (*skróstas* + *káulas*), *skũngalis* ‘part of a shed’ (*skùnė* + *gãlas*), *spãviedpiningiai* ‘fee for confession’ (*spãviedė* + *piningaĩ*), *sprándkaulis* ‘neck-bone’ (*sprándas* + *káulas*), *stãbligė* ‘apoplexy’ (*stãbas* ‘apoplexy’ + *ligà* ‘illness’), *stáldanktė*, *stáldanktis* ‘table-cover’ (*stãlas* + *dañktis*), *stáldrobė* ‘table-cover’ (*dróbė*), *stálkojė* ‘table-leg’ (*kója*), *stálpeilis* ‘table-knife’ (*peĩlis*), *stálpiningiai* ‘table-money’ (*piningaĩ*), *stógstubė* ‘attic-room’ (*stógas* ‘roof + *stubà*), *stram̃pgaliai* ‘stone and lime fragments’ (*stram̃pas* + *gãlas*), *stré·ngalis* ‘piece of loin’ (*stré·nos* + *gãlas*), *stré·nkaulis* ‘hip-bone’ (*káulas*), *striũnžaislis* ‘string-music’ (*striunà* + *žáislas* ‘play’), *subìngrobis* ‘bowel’ (*subinẽ·* ‘arse’ + *gróbas* ‘gut’), *subìnkaulis* ‘coccyx’, ‘tail-bone’ (*káulas*), *subìnlanda* ‘anus’ (*landà* ‘hole’), *svíetbrolis* ‘lay-brother’ (*svíetas* ‘world’ + *brólis*), *svíetmiestis* ‘metropolis’ (*miẽstas* ‘city’), *svíetsesė* ‘lay-sister’ (*sesuõ*), *svíetvaikis* ‘child of the world’ (*vaĩkas*), *šãkkotis* ‘fork-handle’ (*šãkė* + *kótas*), *šãktarpis* ‘time between the end of summer and the beginning of winter’, lit. ‘space between the branches’ (*šakà* + *tárpas*), *šañcgrabė* ‘trench’ (*šañcas* ‘bulwark’ + *grãbė* ‘pit’), *šañckampis* ‘bastion’ (*kam̃pas* ‘corner’), *šañckurbis* ‘gabion’ (*kur̃bas*), *šeimýnduonė* ‘servants’ bread’ (*šeimýna* ‘group of servants’ + *dùona*), *šeimýnstubė* ‘servants’ room’ (*stubà*), *šiáurrytis* ‘northeast’ (*šiáurė* + *rýtas*), *šiaurrýtvėjis* ‘northeast wind’ (*šiáurrytis* + *vé·jas*), *šiáurstulpiai* ‘northern lights’ (*šiáurė* + *stul̃pas*), *šiáurvėjis* ‘north wind’ (*vé·jas*), *šiẽnkartė* ‘hay-pole’ (*šiẽnas* + *kártis*), *šiẽnkripė* ‘hay-ladder’ (*krìpė*), *šiẽnšakė* ‘pitchfork’ (*šãkė*), *šiẽnveža*, *šiẽnvežė* ‘hay-wagon’, also *šiẽnvežis* (*vežẽ·*), *šiẽnvežimis* ‘hay-wagon’ (*vežìmas*), *šìlabaravyks* ‘a kind of mushroom’ (*šìlas* ‘heath’ + *baravỹkas* ‘boletus’), *šìrdgėla* ‘heart-pain’ (*širdìs* + *gėlà*), *šiúlpiningiai* ‘school-fees’ (*šiùilė* + *piningaĩ*), *šluõtkotis* ‘handle of a broom’ (*šlúota* + *kótas*), *šluõtražis* ‘stump of a broom’ (*rãžas*), *šlúotvirbis* ‘birchen twig’, ‘matweed’ (*vir̃bas* ‘switch’), *špýkgrąštis* ‘spoke-borer’ (*špýkis* + *grą̃štas*), *šprùkknygės* ‘book of proverbs’ (*šprùkas* + *knỹgos*), *šriútmilčiai* ‘coarse meal of groats’ (*šriúta* + *mìltai*), *stãbgarbė* ‘worship of idols’ (*stãbas* + *garbẽ·*), *stal̃dbernis* ‘stable-boy’ (*stal̃das* + *bérnas*), *striùmpryšis* ‘garter’ (*striùmpa* ‘stocking’ + *ryšỹs* ‘band’), *šúdlentė* ‘manure-board’ (*šúdas* + *lentà*), *šúdleterė* ‘manure-ladder’ (*leterė*), *šúdvabalis* ‘muck-worm’ (*vãbalas*), *šùnbernis* ‘dog-keeper’ (*šuõ* + *bérnas*), *šùnbudė* ‘dog-kennel’ (*budà*), *šùnpiningiai* ‘dog-tax’ (*piningaĩ*), *šùnšudis* ‘dog-dung’ (*šúdas*), *šùntaukiai* ‘dog-fat’ (*taukaĩ*), *šùtsbudė* ‘hunting-house’ (*šùtsas* ‘rifleman’ + *budà*), *švìnpeleniai* ‘lead-ashes’ (*švìnas* + *pelenaĩ*), *švìnžemė* ‘lead-ore’ (*žẽmė* ‘earth’), *tavórpalaikis* ‘worthless wares’ (*tavorà*, *tavóras* + *palaĩkis*), *tìltkuolis* ‘bridge-pole’ (*tìltas* + *kuõlas*), *tìltpiningiai* ‘bridge-tax’ (*piningaĩ*), *tìltšancis* ‘bridge-head’ (*šañcas*), *týmniežiai*, *týnniežiai* ‘measles’ (*týmas*, *týnas* ‘mark made by measles’ + *niẽžas* ‘itch’), *tìntpurvelis* ‘ink-powder’ (*tìnta* + *pur̃velis*), *trésženklis* ‘coupon’ (*trésai* ‘interest’ + *žénklas* ‘certificate’), *ùbagbutis* ‘poor-house’ (*ùbagas* ‘beggar’ + *bùtas*), *ùbagpiningiai* ‘money for the poor’ (*piningaĩ*), *urẽ·ddraugis* ‘colleague in office’ (*urẽ·das* + *draũgas*), *vair̃virvė* ‘rudder-cable’ (*vaĩras* + *virvẽ·*), *val̃gapierė* ‘offering of food’ (*val̃gis* + *apierà*), *val̃gmuzikė* ‘table-music’ (*muzìkė*), *val̃gpiningiai* ‘table-money’ (*piningaĩ*), *varlóžgalvis* ‘frog-larva’ (*varlẽ·* + *galvà* ‘head’), *võlkampis* ‘bastion’ (*võlas* ‘wall’ + *kam̃pas* ‘corner’), *vé·jvaikis* ‘harum-scarum’ (*vé·jas* ‘wind’ + *vaĩkas* ‘boy’), *vé·lmalunis* ‘fulling-mill’ (*vélė* + *malũnas*), *vidùrdienis* ‘middle of the day’ (*vidurỹs* + *dienà*), *vidùraslis* ‘center of the floor of a room’ (*aslà*), *vidùrkelis* ‘middle of the street’ (*kẽlias*), *vidùrmarės* ‘inland sea’ (*mãrės*), *vidùrmiestis* ‘inland city’ (*miẽstas*), *vidùržemė* ‘inland region’ (*žẽmė* ‘earth’), *vidùrnaktis* ‘middle of the night’ (*naktìs*), *vil̃ktakis* ‘wolf-path’ (*vil̃kas* + *tãkas*), *vỹndaržis* ‘wine-garden’ (*vỹnas* + *dar̃žas*), *vỹnkalnis* ‘vineyard’ (*kálnas* ‘hill’), *vỹnmedis* ‘vine’ (*mẽdis*), *vỹnpeilis* ‘pruning-knife’ (*peĩlis*), *vỹnslėktis* ‘wine-press’ (*slėktis*), *vỹnsodas* ‘vineyard’ (*sõdas* ‘fruit-garden’), *vỹnspauda* ‘wine-press’ (*spaudà*), *vỹnspaustuvė* ‘wine-press’ (*spaustùvė*), *vỹnšakė* ‘vine-branch’ (*šakà*), *vỹnuogė* ‘grape’ (*úoga* ‘berry’), *vỹnžakis* ‘wine-sack’ (*žãkas*), *vìngrąštis* ‘nail-borer’ (*vinìs* + *grą̃štas*), *výrpalaikis* ‘rascal’ (*výras* ‘man’ + *palaĩkis*), *vìštkiaušis* ‘hen’s egg’ (*vištà* + *kiaũšis*), *vìštkurbis* ‘hen-coop’ (*kur̃bas*), *vìštšudis* ‘hen-dung’ (*šúdas*), *zokãnknygės* ‘law-book’ (*zokãnas* + *knỹgos*), *zvánbutis* ‘belfry’ (*zvãnas* ‘bell’ + *bùtas*), *žándkaulis* ‘check-bone’ (*žándas* + *káulas*), *žárngalis* ‘part of the intestines’ (*žárna* + *gãlas*), *žą̃sšudis* ‘excrement of a goose’ (*žąsìs* + *šúdas*), *žémdagas* ‘harvest’ (*žẽmė* ‘earth’ + *dãgas* ‘harvest’), *žiẽmkelis* ‘snow-road’ (*žiemà* ‘winter’ + *kẽlias*), *žỹčponis* ‘feudal lord’ (*žyčkà* ‘fief’ + *põnas*), *žiùrgžolės* ‘rat-powder’, ‘arsenic’ (*žiùrkė* + *žolẽ·* ‘plant’), *žmõgmiesė* ‘flesh of a man’ (*žmogùs* + *miesà*), *žmogšudis* ‘excrement of a man’ (*šúdas*), *žmõgvagis* ‘kidnapper’ (*vagìs*), *žõdknygės* ‘dictionary’ (*žõdis* ‘word’ + *knỹgos*), *žõdvardis* ‘participle’ (*var̃das* ‘name’), *žõlpiningiai* ‘pasture-money’ (*žolẽ·* + *piningaĩ*), *žvãkgalis* ‘remains of a burnt-down candle’ (*žvãkė* ‘candle’ + *gãlas*).

(1 b) Descriptive compounds

(1) Noun + noun: *bagóžarklis* ‘pack-horse’ (*bagóžė* + *arklỹs*), *bagóžvežimis* ‘luggage-van’ (*vežìmas*), *bajóržolė* ‘thistle’ (*bajõras* ‘noble’ + *žolẽ·* ‘plant’), *bìtžolės* ‘worm-weed’ (*bìtė*, *bitìs* ‘bee’ + *žolẽ·*), *bóbkarkla*

‘a kind of plant’, lit. ‘old woman’s shrub’ (*bóba* + *kar̃klas*), *brántmedis* ‘gangrenous wood’ (*brántai* ‘gangrene’ + *mẽdis*), *bur̃nkrikščionis* ‘a mouth-Christian’, ‘an insincere Christian’ (*burnà* + *krikščionìs*), *cìmermedis* ‘timber-wood’ (*cìmer-* from Germ. *Zimmer* + *mẽdis*), *dal̃gkirvis* ‘battle-axe in the shape of a half-moon’ (*dal̃gis* + *kir̃vis*), *dar̃žpeilis* ‘garden-knife’ (*dar̃žas* + *peĩlis*), *dygùlžolės* ‘cotton thistle’ (*dygulỹs* + *žolẽ·*), *dygùldagis* = preceding (*dagỹs* ‘a kind of thistle’), *dìlgligė* ‘nettle-rash’ (*dìlgė* + *ligà*), *dir̃važolė* ‘field-grass’ (*dirvà* + *žolẽ·*), *drótrinkė* ‘wire-ring’ (*dróta* + *rìnkė*), *dúonmedis* ‘bread-tree’ (*dúona* + *mẽdis*), *erškẽ·trožė* (NSB) but *erškėtrõžė* (J) ‘hawthorn’ (*erškẽtis* ‘dog-rose’ + *rožẽ·* ‘rose’), *galỹblapis* ‘hundred-leaf’, a plant (*galỹbė* ‘strength’, ‘power’ + *lãpas* ‘leaf’), *gãršiepis* ‘steamboat’ (*gãras* + *šìepis*), *gárvežimis* ‘locomotive’ (*vežìmas* ‘wagon’), *gélžkelis* ‘railway’ (*gelžìs* ‘iron’ + *kẽlias*), *géruogė*, *ger̃vuogė* ‘blackberry’, ‘brambleberry’ (*gérvė* ‘crane’ + *úoga*), *gèrvžolė* (Kr.) ‘crane’s bill’, ‘erodium’ (*žolẽ·*), *gyvãtuogė* ‘one-berry’ (*gyvãtė* ‘serpent’ + *úoga*), *gnýbvabalis* ‘earwig’ (*gnỹbis* ‘pinch’ + *vãbalis* ‘beetle’), *granìtakmenis* ‘granite’ (*granìts* + *akmuõ* ‘stone’), *granótkulkė* ‘grenade’ (*granóta* ‘shell’ + *kulkà* ‘bullet’), *granótobuolis* ‘pomegranate’ (*óbuolis* ‘apple’), *gùdkarklis* ‘osier’, ‘long-leaved willow’ (*gud-*, not appearing as a simplex[4] + *kar̃klis* ‘shrub’), *gùdnegelės* ‘pole-nails or pole-pegs’ (*negelỹs*), *gùdobelė* ‘hawthorn’ (*obelỹs* ‘apple-tree’), *jáutakis*, *jáutakė*, *jáučakis*, *jáučakia* (also *jautakỹs*) ‘ox-eye’, a kind of mushroom (*jáutis* + *akìs*), *jáutkarvė* ‘ox-cow’, ‘cow without a calf’ (*kárvė*), *jonìnžolė* ‘currant-plant picked on the evening of St. John’s Day’ (*jonìnės* ‘festival of St. John’ + *žolẽ·*), *kãčuogė*, *kãčiauogė* ‘cat’s foot’ (*katẽ·* ‘cat’ + *úoga* ‘berry’), *kãdagmedis* ‘juniper-tree’ (*kadagỹs* + *mẽdis*), *kailènskrabius* (acc. pl.) ‘plain fur coats’ (*kailiniaĩ* ‘fur used for garments’ + *skrẽbiai*[5] ‘old fur coat’), *kaltũnžolė* ‘plica polonica’, ‘trichosis plica’ (*kaltũnas* + *žolẽ·*), *kam̃plynija* ‘diagonal line’ (*kam̃pas* ‘corner’ + *lýnija*), *kárvžolė* ‘common marsh marigold’ (*kárvė* ‘cow’ + *žolẽ·*), *kãtpėdės* ‘kidney-vetch’, lit. ‘cat’s feet’ (*katẽ·* + *pėdà*), *kãtžolė* ‘catnip’, ‘catmint’ (*žolẽ·*), *kélžolė*, *kel̃žolė* ‘road-plant’, ‘heather’ (*kẽlias* + *žolẽ·*), *kémpinkiežis* ‘sponge-cheese’ (*kémpinis* + *kíežas*), *kiaũldobilis* ‘wild clover’ (*kiaũlė* ‘pig’ + *dóbilas*), *kiaũlgrusė* ‘wild pear’ (*grusià*), *kiaũlpienė* ‘spurge’, ‘milkwort’ (*piẽnė* ‘milkwort’), *kiaũluogė* ‘hound-berry’ (*úoga*), *kiaũlžolė* lit. ‘pig-weed’ (N thinks it = *kiaũluogė*) (*žolẽ·*), *kirmýtžolė*, *kir̃mžolė* ‘worm-weed’ (*kirmýtis*, *kirmis* ‘worm’ + *žolẽ·*), *krẽgždrutės* ‘swallow-reed’ (*kregzdẽ·* + *rutà*), *krỹžcolis* ‘square inch' (*krỹžius* 'cross' + *cólis*), *krỹžmylė* 'square mile' (*mylẽ·*), *krỹžpėdė* 'square foot' (*pedà*), *krỹžrykštė* 'square rod' (*rýkštė*), *krỹžtakis* 'crossway' (*tãkas*), *krúmmedis* 'bush', 'shrub' (*krúmas* + *mẽdis*), *kúlanglė* 'pit-coal' (*kulis* 'stone' + *anglìs*), *kélmabude* = *kelmùtė* 'a kind of mushroom' (*kélmas* 'stump' + *bùdė* 'mushroom'), *knìpelmalkė* 'billet-wood' (*knìpelis* + *málka*), *krìkštvardis* 'Christian name' (*krìkštas* 'baptism' + *var̃das*), *krýkvabalis* 'May-bug', 'cockchafer' (the first element seems to be connected with the MHG word *kryke*, NHG *Krieche* 'creeper', cf. MLLG 1.240 under *krykė;* the second member is *vãbalas* 'beetle'; Nesselmann, on the other hand, has a compound *grìkvabalis* 'May-bug', the first member of which he says is *grìkai* 'buckwheat'), *kruõpmilčei* 'grain-flour (*kruopà* + *mìltai*), *kviẽtmilčiai* 'wheat-flour' (*kvietỹs* + *mìltai*), *laũmžirgis* 'dragon-fly' (*laumẽ·* 'fairy' + *žirgis* 'insect'), *leñtbomė* 'cuckoo on the ladder-wagon', 'the crooked timber which holds together the two shaft arms close behind the axle' (*lentà* 'board' + *bómas* 'beam'), *láisvikis* 'wild vetch' (*laisis* 'lentil' + *vìkis* 'vetch'), *lìkttaukiai* 'tallow-light' (*liktìs* 'light' + *taukaĩ* 'fat'), *lióbermedis* 'laurel-tree' (*lióberius* + *mẽdis*), *liùterpiningiai* 'church-money' (*liùteriai* 'church-money' from 'Luther' + *piningaĩ*), *málkvežis* 'wooden-way' (*málka* + *vežẽ·*), *malũnbernis* 'mill-boy' (*malũnas* + *bérnas*), *malũngrabė* 'mill-race' (*grãbė* 'ditch'), *malũnratis* 'mill-wheel' (*rãtas*), *mẽdvilnės* 'cotton' (*mẽdis* 'tree' + *vìlna* 'wool'), *mẽdžirklės* 'pruning-shears' (*žìrklės*), *mé·lžolė* 'blue coloring material' (*mé·lys* 'indigo' + *žolẽ·*), *mólžemė* 'clay earth' (*mólis* + *žẽmė*), *móteržolės* 'mugwort' (*moterà* 'woman' + *žolẽ·*), *nedé·ldienė* 'Sunday' (*nedé·lė* + *dienà*), *óžgrybiai* 'a kind of mushroom' (*ožỹs* 'goat', 'trestle' + *grỹbas*), *pãkvežimis* 'luggage-van' (*pãkas* + *vežìmas*), *pántpiningiai* 'pawn-money' (*pántas* + *piningaĩ*), *pẽčvietžiedis* 'signet-ring' (*pẽčvietė* + *žíedas*), *perl̃vištė* 'guinea-fowl' (*perlà* 'pearl' + *vištà* 'hen'), *píenbarzdė* 'down' (*píenas* 'milk' + *barzdà* 'beard'), *píenbrolis* 'foster-brother' (*brólis*), *píendantis* 'milk-tooth' (*dantìs*), *píendrugis* 'milk-fever' (*drugỹs*), *píenmuizė* 'milk-pap' (*muĩzė*), *píenseserė* 'foster-sister' (*sesuõ*), *píenzupė* 'milk-soup' (*zupà*), *pỹgmedis* 'fig-tree' (*pygà* + *mẽdis*), *pìlrožė* 'rose-mallow', 'hollyhock' (N writes *pylrožė* and derives from *pylà* 'stick', 'switch' + *rožẽ·* 'rose'), *pipìrlapa* 'fern' (*pipìras* 'pepper' + *lãpas* 'leaf'), *plãkdrugis* 'hospital fever' (*plãkas* 'spot' + *drugỹs*), *pliũšlelija* 'corn-flag', 'sword-grass' (*pliušẽ·* 'shave-grass' + *lelìja* 'lily'), *póvgaidis* 'peacock' (*póvas* 'peacock' + *gaidỹs* 'cock'), *póvvištė* 'peahen' (*vištà*); *pùpmedis* 'bean-stalk' (*pupà* + *mẽdis*), *pùpvirkščiai* 'bean-plant' (*vir̃kščiai*), *pùsasilis* 'mule', lit. 'half an ass or donkey' (*pùsė* + *ãsilas*), *pùsbačkė* 'half-vessel' (*bačkà*),

---

[4] See BGLS 104, note 5, and BLF 116a under ‘*gùdnegelès*’.

[5] Bar. 503a.

*pùsbernis* ‘half servant’ (*bérnas*), *pùsbertainis* ‘an eighth’ (*bértainis* ‘a quarter’), *pùsbrolis* ‘half-brother’ (*brólis*), *pùsdievis* ‘half-god’ (*diẽvas*), *pùsdienis* ‘half-day’ (*dienà*), *pùsgalgės* ‘balance’, ‘see-saw’ (*gálgės* ‘gibbet’), *pùsgavėnės* ‘half-holiday’ (*gavẽ·nios*), *pùsgrašis* ‘half-groschen’ (*grãšis*), *pùskailiniai* ‘half-fur’ (*kailiniaĩ*), *pùskalkis* ‘mortar’ (*kálkis* ‘lime’), *pùskaralis* ‘half-king’, ‘vice-king’ (*karãlius*), *pùskarėtė* ‘a half-covered wagon’ (*karėtà* ‘carriage’), *pùsketvirtis* ‘eighth measure’ (*ketvir̃tis* ‘grain measure, about ¼ bushel’), *pùskodis* ‘half-measure’ (*kõdis* ‘water-pitcher’), *pùskuilis* ‘half (= mutilated) boar’ (*kuilỹs*), *pùskurpė* ‘half-shoe’ (*kùrpė*), *pùsmėnesis* ‘half-moon’ (*mé·nesis*), *pùsmergė* ‘half-grown servant-maid’ (*mergà*), *pùsmetis* ‘half-year’ (*mẽtas*), *pùsnaktis* ‘midnight’ (*naktìs*), *pùspadkava* ‘half-horseshoe’ (*padkavà*), *pùspentiniai* ‘half-spur’, a weaving pattern (*pentìnas*), *pùspyvė* ‘half-beer’ (*pývas*), *pùspuodis* ‘half-pot as measure’ (*púodas*), *pùsrytis* ‘early breakfast’ (*rýtas* ‘morning’), *pùssalė* ‘peninsula’ (*salà* ‘island’), *pùsseserė* ‘half-sister’ (*sesuõ*), *pùssopagis* ‘half-boot’ (*sopãgas*), *pùsšaltysius* ‘country judge’ (*šaltýsius*), *pùsšlajės* ‘a little sled’ (*šlãjos*), *pùstekis* ‘half (= mutilated) ram’ (*tekỹs*), *pùsubis* ‘half an acre’ (*úbas*), *pùsvaikis* and *pusvaĩkỹs* (Bar.) ‘little boy’ (*vaĩkas*), *pùsvakaris* ‘vesper time’ (*vãkaras* ‘evening’), *pùsvyris* ‘half-grown man’ (*výras*), *pùsžiemis* ‘middle of winter’ (*žiemà*), *pùsžveris* ‘one who is half an animal’ (*žverìs*), *pùstbutis* ‘post-office’ (*pùstas* + *bùtas*), *pùstpiningiai* ‘postage money’ (*piningaĩ*), *pùstvežimis* ‘post-wagon’ (*vežìmas*), *pùstženklis* ‘postage stamp’ (*žénklas*) *rañkšluotė* ‘hand-broom’ (*rankà* + *šlúota*), *rañkzogis* ‘hand-saw’ (*zógas*), *raũdžolė* ‘knot-grass’ (*raudà* ‘red color’ + *žolẽ·*), *razideñtsmiestis* ‘residence city’ (*razideñtsas* + *miẽstas*), *reñtlazdis* ‘notch-stick’ (*rentas* + + *lazdà*), *rýtmišė* ‘morning sermon’ (*rýtas* + *mišẽ·*), *rỹtvasario* (gen. sg.) ‘early summer’ (*vasarà*), *rýtsermėgė* ‘morning frock’ (*sermėgà*), *rùgmetė* ‘corn-mint’ (*rugỹs* ‘rye’ + *metà*), *saldýbžolė* ‘licorice plant’ (*saldỹbė* ‘sweetness’ + *žolẽ·*), *sárgbutis* ‘guard-house’ (*sarga* + *bùtas*), *sáulžolė* ‘heliotrope’ (*sáulė* ‘sun’ + *žolẽ·*), *séilžolė* ‘soapwort’ (*séilė* ‘spittle’ + *žolẽ·*), *sìlkparvės* ‘cotton’, ‘herring color’ (*silkė* ‘herring’ + *párvas* ‘color’), *skal̃sgrudis* ‘ergot’ (*skalsė* ‘ergot’ + *grúdas* ‘grain’), *skiẽtmedis* ‘spindle tree’ (*skiẽtas* ‘linen-weaver leaf’ + *mẽdis*), *sopãgbernis* ‘bootblack’ (*sopãgas* + *bérnas*), *sveikãtvandenimi* (instr.) ‘mineral waters’ (*sveikatà* ‘health’ + *vanduõ*), *srávžolė*, *srávažolė* ‘milfoil’ (*sravà* ‘flow of blood’ + *žolẽ·*), *šeĩmedis*, *šeĩvmedis* ‘elder-tree’ (*šeivà* ‘cane’ + *mẽdis*); *šun-*, stem of *šuõ* ‘dog’, as in several compounds below, often signifies ‘spurious’, ‘wild’: *šùngribė*, *šùngrybis* ‘inedible mushroom’ (*grỹbas*), *šùnkelis* ‘crooked path’ (*kẽlias*), *šùnlaiškiai* ‘dog-tooth’, a plant (*laĩškas* ‘leaf’), *šùnobuoliai* 'hawthorn' (*óbuolas* 'apple'), *šùnpijonka* 'wild violet' (*pijonka*), *šùnponis* 'a bad master' (*põnas*), *šùntakis* 'crooked path' (*tãkas*), *šùnžolė* 'dog-grass' (*žolẽ·*), *švil̃pviturys* 'skylark' (*švilpa* 'whistler' + *vyturỹs* 'lark'), *vaĩdvanduo* 'waters of Meribah' (*vaĩdas* 'quarrel' + *vanduõ*), *vé·jputis* 'snow-heap' (*vé·jas* 'wind' + *putà?* 'foam'), *viẽšnamis* 'hotel' (**víešis* 'guest'[6] + *nãmas* 'house'), *vé·jmalunis* 'wind-mill' (*vé·jas* + *malũnas*), *vé·jrauplės* 'chicken-pox' (*raũplės* 'small-pox'), *vé·žligė* 'cancer' (*vėžỹs* 'cancer' + *ligà* 'illness'), *vil̃kšunis* 'bull-dog' (*vil̃kas* 'wolf' + *šuõ*), *vil̃kvyšnė* 'belladonna' (*vỹšnė* 'cherry'), *vìlkžylis* 'great titmouse' (*žýlė*), *vìštakis* 'corn on the foot' (*vištà* 'hen' + *ăkìs* 'eye'), *vìštvanagis* 'chicken-hawk' (*vãnagas*), *vìtpadas* 'inner sole' (*vidùs* 'inner part' + *pãdas*), *vỹturvanagis* 'small hawk', lit. 'lark-hawk' (*vyturỹs* + *vãnagas*), *žąsýtkojiai* 'marsh marigold' (*žąsýtis* 'young goose' + *kója* 'foot'), *žąsýtmiriai* 'marsh marigold' (*mìra* 'myrrh'), *žémblusė* 'spring-tail' (*zẽmė* 'earth' + *blusà* 'flea'), *žẽmuogė* and *žemúogė* 'strawberry' (*úoga*), *žíedkopustis* 'cauliflower' (*žíedas* 'ring', 'blossom' + *kopũstas* 'cabbage-head'), *žỹčdvaris* 'fief' (*žyčkà* 'fief' + *dvãras* 'court', 'manor'), *žỹčknyginyčia* 'lending-library' (*žyčkà* 'loan' + *knyginýčia*), *ùbagvaikis* 'beggar-boy' (*ùbagas* + *vaĩkas*), *zuĩkvanagis* 'hare-hawk' (*zuĩkis* + *vãnagas*).

(2) Adjective + noun: *akýtžemis* 'porous earth' (*akýtas* + *žẽmė*), *báltalkonis* 'white alder' (*báltas* + *al̃konis*), *báltkarklis* 'a white shrub' (*kar̃klas*), *báltmiškis* 'white forest' (*mìškas*), *báltligė* 'green-sickness', 'chlorosis' (*ligà*), *báltžemis* 'white earth' (*žẽmė*), *bálžiedis* 'white-bloom' (*žíedas*), *brángžolė* 'white garden blossom' (*brangùs* 'precious' + *žolẽ·*), *Dìdjurgis* 'Great-George' (*dìdis* + *Jùrgis*), *dìdkunigaikštis* (KDL) but *didkunigáikštis* (AK) 'grand-duke' (*kunigáikštis*), *dìdvakaris* 'festival evening' (*vãkaras*), *dìdvyris* and *didžiãvyris!* 'hero' (*výras* 'man'), *dìdvokietis* 'Grossdeutscher' (*vokietis* 'a German'), *dìdžlaivis* 'a large boat' (*laĩvas*), *dìdžuvė* 'whale' (*žuvìs* 'fish'), *dýksmiltė* 'sandy place', 'desert' (*dykas* 'empty', 'deserted' + *smiltìs* 'sand'), *dỹkviera* 'superstition' (*vierà* 'religious belief'), *drýžolės* 'phallaris arundinatia' (*drýžas* 'striped' + *žolẽ·*), *drùktgalis* 'thick end' (*drùgtas* + *gãlas*), *drútmedis*, *driútmedis* 'hardwood' (*drútas*, *driútas* + *mẽdis*), *dur̃nadagilis* 'thorn-apple', a plant which has the property of making one dizzy (*dur̃nas* 'foolish', 'mad' + *dagìlis* 'thistle'), *dur̃ndagis* = preceding (*dagỹs*), *durñžolė*, *dur̃nažolė* = preceding (*žolẽ·*), *geležìnkelis* 'railway' (*geležìnis* 'iron' + *kẽlias*), *gel̃tligė* 'jaundice' (*gel̃tas* 'pale yellow' + *ligà*), *geltónpienė* 'golden sprat' (*geltónas*

---

[6] Cf. E. Fraenkel: KZ 50. 213 ff.

'yellow' + *píenas* 'milk'), *gel̃tpienė* 'golden sprat' (*gel̃tas* + *píenas*), *gel̃tžolė*, *gel̃ žolė* 'forget-me-not' (K has a word *gelė* 'Waldveilchen'. Might not the first member be a blend of *gel̃tas* 'yellow' and *gelė*? The second member is *žolẽ·*); *gìlversmė* 'abyss' (*gilùs* 'deep' + *versmẽ·* 'well'), *gýnagis* 'finger-nail' (*gývas* 'living' + *nãgas*), *gývangis* = preceding (from *gýnagis?*), *gývgyslė*, *gyvãgyslė* 'artery' (*gýsla* 'vein'), *gývanašlis* 'grass-widower' (*našlỹs*), also *gyvãnašlis*; *gývplaukiai* 'hair on the body' (*plaukaĩ*), *gývsakiai*, *gývasakiai*, but also *gyvasakiaĩ*, *gyvsakiaĩ*, *gysakiaĩ* 'tree-resin' (*sakaĩ*), *gývsidabris* 'quicksilver' (*sidãbras*), *greĩtligė* 'diarrhoea' (*greĩtas* 'swift' + *ligà*), *greĩtvabalis* 'spider' (*vãbalas* 'beetle'), *grýnanglis* 'carboneum' (*grýnas* 'pure' + *anglìs* 'coal'), *grýnledis* 'clear ice' (*lẽdas*), *jáunmėnesis*, *jáunmėnuo* 'new moon' (*jáunas* 'young' + *mé·nesis*, *mé·nuo*), *júodalkonis*, *júodelkonis* 'black alder' (*júodas* + *al̃konis*), *júodkarklis* 'black-leaved plant' (*kar̃klas*), *júodknygės* 'book of magic' (*knỹgos*), *júodnotrynė* 'black nettle' (*notrynė*), *júodširmis* 'dark grey horse' (*šir̃mis* 'grey horse'), *júodraganė* 'black witch' (*rãgana*), *júodvabalis* 'black beetle' (*vãbalas*), *júodvarnis* 'raven' (*var̃nas* 'raven'), *júod žemė*, *júod žemis*, *juod žemỹs* 'black earth' (*žẽmė*), *kar̃štligė* 'nerve-fever', 'typhus' (*kar̃štas* 'hot' + *ligà*), *kar̃t žolės* 'crowfoot' (*kartùs* 'bitter' + *žolẽ·*) *ketvir̃tdalis* 'fourth part' (*ketvir̃tas* + *dalìs*), *ketvir̃tpėdis* 'quarter measure' (*pėdà* 'foot as measure'), *kiáurmedis* 'elder-tree' (*kiáuras* 'hollow' + *mẽdis*), *kiáurro žė* 'hollyhock' (*ro žẽ·* 'rose'), *kiáurvėjis* 'hollow wind' (*vé·jas*), *kreĩvkelis* 'crooked way' (*kreĩvas* + *kẽlias*), *láibgalis*, *laibgalỹs* 'thin end' (*láibas* + *gãlas*), *liósbandė* 'young of cattle' (*liósas* 'loose' + *bandà*), *liósvogis* 'harness on the front of a wagon when the horses are hitched' (*vógas*), *mãžmožiai* 'trifles' (*mãžas* 'little' + *mo žis* 'trifle', given by K only for this compound), *má žšiltis* 'the state of being lukewarm' (*šiltis* 'warmth'), *mé·lynšimelis* 'grey horse' (*mé·lynas* 'blue' + *šìmelis* 'grey horse'), *naũmetis* 'new year' (*naũjas* + *mẽtas*), *naũkelis* 'new road' (*kẽlias*), *pajúodraganė* 'black witch' (*pajúodis* + *rãgana*), *pastùrgalis* 'back end' (*pasturas* + *gãlas*), *pìktšašis*, *piktšãšas* 'bad scab' (*pìktas* + *šãšas*), *pìktvardis* 'nickname' (*var̃das*), *pìktvotė*, *pìkvotė* 'sore', 'ulcer' (*votìs*), *pìkt žodis* 'curse' (*žõdis* 'word'), *pìktžolė* 'weed' (*žolẽ·*), *pir̃mgalis*, *pirmgalỹs* 'front end' (*pìrmas* + *gãlas*), *pirm̃kartis* 'one who goes to communion for the first time' (*kar̃tas* 'time'), *plàtmedis* 'costmary' (*platùs* 'broad' + *mẽdis*), *pũstkiemis* 'poverty-stricken village' (*pũstas* 'waste' + *kiẽmas*), *pũstlaukis* 'waste field' (*laũkas*), *pũstsmiltė* 'waste sand' (*smiltìs*), *rùdmiesė* 'a kind of mushroom' (*rùdas* 'brownish red' + *miesà* 'flesh'), *saũsmedis* 'withered tree' (*saũsas* + *mẽdis*), *sénkretinis* 'a field which has been manured for three years' (*sẽnas* 'old' + *kretinỹs* 'a manured field'), *sénmiestis* 'ancient city' (*miẽstas*), *sénmotynė* 'grandmother' (*mótyna*), *séntėvis* 'grandfather' (*té·vas*), *skaĩstvaris* 'brass' (*skaĩstas* 'bright' + *vãrias* 'copper'), *skánskoniai* (S 136) 'dainty bits' (*skanùs* + *skónas*), *sker̃sbalkis* 'cross-beam' (*sker̃sas* + *bálkis*), *sker̃sdamis* 'cross-dam' (*dãmas*), *sker̃sgasis* 'cross-way' (*gãsas*), *sker̃sgrabė* 'cross-pit' (*grãbė*), *sker̃skirvis* 'cross-axe' (*kir̃vis*), *sker̃skryžiai* 'criss-cross lines' (*krỹžius* 'cross'), *skèrsplaute* (BLF) 'cross-bar' (*plautaĩ*), *sker̃stakis* 'cross-path' (*tãkas*), *sker̃stukis* 'oblique-lying field' (*stùkis* 'piece'), *sker̃svagė* 'cross-furrow' (*vagà*), *sker̃sžakis* 'wallet' (*žãkas*), *slýdkelis* 'slippery way' (*slidùs* + *kẽlias*), *slìdplonė* 'smooth skin' (*plõnė*), *stórgalis*, *storgalỹs* 'thick end' (*stóras* + *gãlas*), *šveñtkeleivis* 'pilgrim' (*šveñtas* 'holy' + *keleĩvis* 'wanderer'), *šveñtvagis* 'church-robber' (*vagìs*), *šveñtvakaris* 'the holy evening' (*vãkaras*), *šveñtvietė* 'holy place' (*vietà*), *šviẽskulkė* 'fire-ball' (*šviesùs* 'gleaming' + *kulkà*), *válmurininkas* 'free-mason' (*válnas* + *múrininkas*).

(3) Adjective + adjective: *sénbobinnis* 'old man', lit. 'old-womanish' (*sẽnas* + *bobìnnis*), *skaĩstvarinis* 'brass-like' (*skáistas* 'gleaming' + *varìnis* 'copper-like'), *šviẽsbriunis* 'light-brown' (*šviesùs* + *briúnas*), *šviẽsgeltonis* 'pale yellow' (*geltónas*), *šviẽsmélynis* 'pale blue' (*mé·lynas*), *šviẽsraudonis* 'bright red' (*raudónas*), *šviẽsrudis* 'light reddish-brown' (*rùdas*), *šviẽsžalis* 'pale green' (*žãlias*), *tam̃sbriunas* 'dark brown' (*tamsùs* + *briúnas*), *tam̃sgeltonis* 'dark yellow' (*geltónas*), *tam̃sjuodis* 'extremely black' (*júodas*), *tam̃smėlynis* 'dark blue' (*mé·lynas*), *tam̃spilkis* 'dark grey' (*pìlkas*), *tam̃sraudonis* 'dark red' (*raudónas*), *tam̃sžalis* 'dark green' (*žãlias*), *vìsžalis* 'evergreen' (*vìsas* 'all' + *žãlias*), *žìlčiakis* 'grey-spotted' (*zìlas* + *čiãkas*).

(4) Noun + adjective: *buĩlžalis* 'leek-green' (*builiaĩ* + *žãlias*), *pùsbalsinis* 'half-aloud' (*pùsė* + *balsìnis* 'belonging to the voice'), *pùsdurnis* 'half-mad' (*dur̃nas*), *pùsgirtis* 'half-drunk' (*gìrtas*), *pùsgyvis* 'half-alive' (*gývas*), *pùskurtinis* 'half-deaf' (*kurtinas*), *pùsnuogis* 'half-naked' (*núogas*), *pùspaikis* 'half-stupid' (*paĩkas*), *pùspilnis* 'half-full' (*pìlnas*), *pùssausis* 'half-dry' (*saũsas*), *pùssilkinis* 'half-silken' (*silkìnis*), *pùsžalis* 'half-raw' (*žãlias*), *žõlžalias* 'grass-green' (*žolẽ·* + *žãlias*).

(5) Numeral + noun: *aštúonmetis* 'period of eight years' (*aštuonì* + *mẽtas*), *devýnakė* 'nine-spot', a playing card (*devynì* + *akìs*), *devýnmacė* 'mullein' (*devynì* + *mãcė* 'might', 'boldness'), *dẽšimtmetis* 'decade' (*dẽšimtis* + *mẽtas*), *dvýliktdalis* 'twelfth part' (*dvýliktas* + *dalìs*), *ketùrdienis* 'of four days' duration' (*keturì* + *dienà*), *ketùrgrašis* 'four-groschen piece' (*grãšis*), *kèturlopai* 'four-flap', a weaving pattern

(*lõpas*), *ketùrnedėlė* 'of four weeks' duration' (*nedé·lė*), *peñktdalis* 'fifth part' (*peñktas* + *dalìs*), *septiniólikdalis* 'seventeenth part' (*septyniólikas* + *dalìs*), *septiñtdalis* 'seventh part' (*septiñtas* + *dalìs*), *šẽštdalis* 'sixth part' (*šẽštas* + *dalìs*), *šim̃tmetis* 'century' (*šim̃tas* 'hundred' + *mẽtas*), *trẽčdalis* 'third part' (*trẽčias* + *dalìs*), *víenlopai* 'one-flap', a weaving pattern (*víenas* + *lõpas*), *viẽnmarškinis* 'in shirt-sleeves' (*marškiniaĩ* 'shirt'), *vienúoliktdalis* 'eleventh part' (*vienúoliktas* + *dalìs*).

(6) Numeral + numeral: The cardinal numbers from twenty to ninety, when they are not written separately, vary between accentuation of the first member and accentuation of the second. Thus: *dvìdešimt* 'twenty', *trìsdešimt* 'thirty', *kẽturiasdešimt* 'forty', *peñkiasdešimt* 'fifty', *šẽšiasdešimt* 'sixty', *septýniasdešimt* 'seventy', *aštúoniasdešimt* 'eighty', *devýniasdešimt* 'ninety' or *keturiasdẽšimt* 'forty', *penkiasdẽšimt* 'fifty', *šešiasdẽšimt* 'sixty', etc.[7] The same variation in accent is noted among the ordinals, with the exception of *dvìdešimtas* 'twentieth' and *trìsdešimtas* 'thirtieth'. According to Schleicher, the grammars with which he was familiar gave forms for the ordinal numerals 40 to 90 in which the members were joined together by means of the composition vowel *á*: *keturiádešimtas*, fem. *-ta*, *penktádešimtas*, *šeštádešimtas*, *septyniádešimtas* and *septintádešimtas*, *aštuoniádešimtas*, and *devintádešimtas*. They must already have become obsolete, however, for he failed to hear them spoken; rather were the forms *kéturios dešimtàsis*, fem. *-tóji* (the definite adjective), *pènkios dešimtàsis*, etc., more usual.[8] *Dušim̃tas* 'two hundredth' takes the accent of the final member.

(7) Some few compounds have as first member the root of a verb. Except for *griáumedis* 'clumsy fellow', 'dunce', lit. 'tree-destroyer' (*griáuju*, *griáuti* + *mẽdis*) and *neklážada*, *neklážada* 'disobedient child' (*neklausaũ*, *neklausýti* 'to disobey' + *žãdas* 'sound of the voice'), which are nomina agentis surviving from an older period,[9] they may be considered as a special group of the class of descriptive compounds. Examples are: *čáudžolė* 'hellebore' (*čáudmi*, *čaudé·ti* 'to sneeze' + *žolẽ·*), *grį̃štkelis*, *grỹškelis* 'blind alley' (*grįštù*, *grį̃šti* 'to turn back' + *kẽlias*), *grį̃štmetis* 'return-year', 'jubilee-year of the Israelites' (*mẽtas*), *kẽptaukiai* 'baking-fat' (*kepù*, *kèpti* + *taukaĩ*), *kerýtžolė* 'magic agency', 'charm' (*keriù*, *keré·ti* 'to enchant' + *žolẽ·*), *klýstdaržis* 'labyrinth',

---

[7] Senn: Litauische Sprachlehre 163–4.

[8] Schleicher: Gram. 151–2.

[9] Buga: ALAV 17.

'maze' (*klýstu, klýsti* 'to err', 'to go astray' + *dar̃žas* 'garden'), *klýstdvasė* 'wandering spirit' (*dvãsė*), *klýstkelis* 'misguiding road' (*kẽlias*), *klýstvierė* 'heterodoxy' (*vierà* 'religious belief'), *klýstžvaigzdė* 'ignis fatuus', 'will-o'-the-wisp' (*žvaigzdẽ·* 'star'), *léizgyvys, láizgyvys* from *léidgyvys* (Bar.) = *võs gývas* 'scarcely alive' (*léidžiu, léisti* 'to let', 'to let go' + *gývas*), *mẽtakis* 'estimate by the eye' (*metù, mèsti* 'to throw' + *akìs*), *nuléiststrėnis* 'weak in the crotch', said of horses (*nuléidžiu, nuléisti* 'to let down' + *stré·nos*), *plìkbarščiai* and *plikbar̃ščiai* 'sour brew' (*plinkù, plìkti* 'to brew' + *bar̃ščiai* 'a soup of beets or beet-leaves'), *sé·mkaušis* 'well-bucket' (*sėmiù, sé·mti* 'to draw' + *káušas* 'a large ladle'), *skìrstkelis* 'parting of the ways' (*skìrstau, skìrstyti* 'to separate' + *kẽlias*), *švìtvaris* 'brass' (*švitù, švité·ti* 'to gleam' + *vãrias* 'copper'), *vaduõtpiningiai* 'ransom-money' (*vadúoju, vadúoti* 'to ransom' + *piningaĩ*), *vìtraktis* 'master-key' (*vejù, výti* 'to turn' + *rãktas*).

Thus dependent noun compounds and descriptive compounds in Lithuanian accent the stem of the prior member except where the composition vowel, having been prevented from vanishing (1) by an original stress on the suffix of the first component (especially in two-syllabled oxytones such as *akì-, avì-*), (2) by a preceding combination of consonants, or (3) by the requirements of the word-rhythm, takes the primary accent of the compound. An accented composition vowel in no way related to the suffix of the prior member may also appear as a result of analogy with a synonymous expression.

The compounds of Classical Latin are one with the simplicia in being completely subject to the Penultimate Law.[10] In Latin, therefore, just as in older Lithuanian, the unity of the word is emphasized as against the unity of the idea which rules in Germanic, Sanskrit, and in later Lithuanian.[11] In Greek, matters are somewhat more complicated on account of the still existent conflict between the two kinds of accent. The three-syllable law, a law conditioned by the word-rhythm, is in the ascendancy by the time of the Homeric poems. By virtue of it, 'compounds, which originally had the stress on the first member, were compelled in the majority of cases to substitute a secondary accent for that of the primitive language, as ὀνομάκλυτος (instead of *ὀνόμακλυτος), Skr. *nā'maçrutas*.'[12] The general rule for all compounds is that the accent was drawn back as far as the three-syllable law permitted. But, although this law of rhythm caused an obscuration of the difference in accent between immutata and mutata (see under Possessive Compounds, Chapter VII), a distinction is noticeable in certain compounds, which has been formulated by Schroeder as follows: 'When the accentuation of the first member (of immutata), according to the main rule for all compounds, is not possible, then the accent is not, as in the mutata, drawn back as far as possible, but the second member receives the same stress which it possessed as an independent word.'[13] Thus the possessives, which are far more numerous in Greek than the immutata, take an accent as far as they can from the suffix, so that the tatpuruṣa and karmadhāraya compounds must at times be stressed nearer the suffix in order to express the distinction between the two classes.

---

[10] Weil et Benloew, 45.

[11] Cf. Weil et Benloew, 48: 'C'est que l'accent allemand . . . . marque l'unité de l'idée, tandis que l'accent latin marque l'unité du mot, et se place sur la syllabe que les règles euphoniques lui assignent.'

[12] B. Wheeler: Der griechische Nominalaccent 42.

In Sanskrit, however, the accent is not confined to a definite syllable. Although tatpuruṣa compounds in the Vedas, according to Wackernagel,[14] 'seem to have stressed the prior member', the tendency set in even at this early date to accent the *suffix of* the final member. In contrast to the process in Lithuanian, the logical accentuation has here given way, as in Latin and Greek, to a rhythmical one. As Justi says,[15] it is often easier for the voice to rise gradually to a primarily accented syllable rather than to begin with such a syllable. This is certainly true for languages in which the first syllable of simplicia or compounds is not uttered with the intensity characteristic of the Germanic tongues. French is an excellent modern representative of final rather than initial stress. But in Germanic, in Celtic, and in Old Latin that intensity has without doubt been instrumental in drawing the primary accent of compounds to the first syllable of the prior member, no matter to what class they belong.

This accentuation of the suffix of the final component is also found in several determinative and descriptive compounds in Lithuanian: *aukštypỹs* 'the upper course of a river' (*áukštas* 'high' + *ùpė* 'river'), *dienagalỹs* (also *diẽngalis*) 'end of the day' (*dienà* + *gãlas*), *geležgalỹs*, *gelžgalỹs* 'piece of iron' (*geležìs*, *gelžìs* + *gãlas*), *gyvrungỹs* 'movable bolt' (*gývas* + *rùngas*), *gyvsakiaĩ* 'resin from a coniferous tree' (*sakaĩ*), *laibgalỹs* (also *láibgalis*) 'thin end' (*láibas* + *gãlas*), *lapbudẽ·* 'tabernacle' (*lãpas* 'leaf' + *budà* 'hut'), *linšepetỹs* 'flax-comb' (*linaĩ* + *šepetỹs*),

---

[13] KZ 24. 110.

[14] Altind. Gram. 2. 1. §17, §103.

[15] Zusammensetzung 75.

*petvėjỹs*, *petvỹs* (also *piẽtvėjis* and *piẽtvis*) 'south-wind' (*petus*, *piẽtus* + *vé·jas*), *pirmgalỹs* (also *pir̃mgalis*) 'front end' (*pìrmas* + *gãlas*), *rytmetỹs* (*rýtmetis*, *rytamẽtas*) 'time of morning' (*rýtas* + *mẽtas*), *slapdrugỹs* 'slow fever' (*slaptas* 'secret' + *drugỹs*), *storgalỹs* (*stórgalis*) 'thick end' (*stóras* + *gãlas*), *šunmusẽ·* 'dog-fly' (*šuõ* + *musẽ·*), *varnakỹs* 'vomiting-nut' (*várna* 'crow' + *akìs* 'eye'), *vortinklỹs* 'cobweb' (*vóras* 'spider' + *tìnklas* 'net'), *žiempatỹs* 'god of the winds' (*žiemà* 'winter' + *pàts; patìs* originally meant 'God', 'ruler', but now signifies merely 'self'), *žvaksnyplẽ·* 'light-snuffers' (*žvãkė* + *snyplẽ·*). For most of these examples it would be hard to assign any other reason for their accentuation than the rhythmical tendency noted above. The latter must have arisen, then, after the disappearance of the composition vowel. On the whole, it is indeed remarkable that the compounds of Class I do not show more variations from the logical method of accentuation. In addition to those which take the accent on the final syllable, the following determinative and descriptive compounds accent the stem of the second member and thus contradict the rule: *anglerũkštis* 'carbonic acid' (*anglìs* 'coal' + *rũkštis* 'acid'), *barzdskutnýčia* 'barber-shop' (*barzdà* 'beard' + *skutnyčià*), *brangvýnas* 'brandy' (a blend of the German *Branntwein* with the Lithuanian words *brangùs* 'precious' and *vỹnas* 'wine'), *damalãkas*, *damlãkas*, *dumolãkas*, *dumlákas* (but also *dúmlakas*) 'the chimney-flue over the hearth in the kitchen' (*dúmas* 'smoke' + *lakas* from Germ. *Loch* 'hole' and not, as Kurschat says, from *le·kiù*, *lẽ·kti* 'to fly'[16]), *dubrávas* 'deep pit' (*dubùs* + *rãvas*), *karklavìjos* 'willow-branches' (*kar̃klas* + **vija* 'branch', cf. Skr. *vayā* 'branch') *rugiapjút's*, *rugpiũtis*, *rugpiũtė* 'harvest of rye' (*rugỹs* + *piũtė*), *rugpývė* 'vinegar' (*pývas* 'beer'), *šlapjùrgis* 'wet George', 'tippler' (*šlápias* + *Jùrgis*), *valgkamãrė* 'dining-room' (*val̃gis* 'food' + *kamarà*), *vankrìkštis* 'baptism by means of water' (*vanduõ* + *krìkštas*), *laukkmỹnai* 'field-caraway' (*laũkas* + *kmỹnai*), and *pečkẽlė* 'hole', 'niche' (*pẽčius* 'oven' + **kelė* from Germ. *Kehle*?) may owe their accent to the influence of the accented suffixes *-ỹnìs* and *-ẽlis*, fem. *-ẽlė*, while in *šilúogis*, *šilógis* 'heather' (*šìlas* 'heath' + *úoga* 'berry') there may be analogy with compounds which retain an accented composition vowel. Finally, *šluotgir̃nė* 'grindstone wiper' (*šlúota* 'broom' + *gìrna* 'grindstone') shows an inversion of the usual order of the members which, according to Kremer (BB 7. 46), can only be explained as 'Product eines gesunkenen Sprachgefühls'. He continues, 'Es geht auf **šlúot' ànt girnũ*, oder **šlúota gìrnoms* zurück'. Thus the compound is accented according to rule, since the determining element is stressed. But compare the 'inverted' compounds *viršùgalvis* 'top of the head' and *viršùkalnis* 'top of a hill', which accent the prior member despite the reversal of the regular order. Juškevič, on the other hand, has a form *girnšlúostis*, the second member of which is a verbal derivative from *šlúostau*, *šlúostyti* 'to wipe'. This compound is a nomen agentis and thus possesses normal accentuation (see Chapter VIII).

---

[16] F. T. Wood: AJPh. 50. 168–9.

# CHAPTER VI

## ACCENTUATION IN CLASS II

## COPULATIVE COMPOUNDS

Class II consists of copulative or dvandva compounds.

(1) Noun + noun: *grùčpautienė* 'pancake of eggs and meal' (*grùčia* 'grit' + *paũtienė* 'scrambled egg'), *kógalviai, kójagalviai* 'dish of calves' feet', lit. 'feet and heads' (*kója* + *galvà*), *plaũčkepeniai, plaũtkepeniai* 'lungs and liver of a slaughtered animal' (*plaũčiai* 'lungs' + *kẽpenos* 'liver'), and possibly *dúonvandenis* 'soup made of bread and water'[1] (*dúona* 'bread' + *vanduõ* 'water'). The adjective *vyrmoterìnis* 'conjugal' is formed from **výrmoteris* 'man and woman' (*výras* + *moterà*), provided that Bezzenberger's supposition concerning the latter word is correct.[2] *Galvãkrutinė* 'cephalothorax' (*galvà* 'head' + *krutìnė* 'breast') is probably a learned word artificially constructed.

(2) Adjective + adjective. These compounds are confined in Lithuanian to a combination of color adjectives used to describe a mixture of two colors. Such compounds form a separate category in Sanskrit (cf. *nīla-lohitá-* 'bluish black and red', *tamra-dhūmrá-* 'black-red', *kr̥ṣṇaitá-* 'speckled in black' *aruṇa-piśaṅgá-* 'reddish-brown');[3] they are found also in Greek (e.g. λευκόπυῤῥος 'white and red', 'pale red', λευκόφαιος 'ash-gray') and in Russian (*bělorumjanyj* 'white and red').[4] In Lithuanian the members, as would be expected from their nature, are more loosely joined together than those of the other classes of compounds. The final component can either retain its original ending (masc. *-as*, fem. *-a*) or become a contracted *jă*-stem. But this *-jă-* (IE *-i̯o-*), as Buga[5] has observed, has nothing to do with the fact of composition. It is a mark of the substantivization of the compound. And the accent is a confirmation of the statement, for, with the exception of *júodširmis* 'black-gray horse' (*júodas* + *šir̃mas*[6]),

---

[1] Like Eng. 'bread and water'?

[2] BGLS 103, note 2.

[3] Wackernagel: Altind. Gram. 2. 1. §74b.

[4] Wackernagel: ibid.

[5] Buga: ALAV 14.

[6] Cf. *šir̃mis*, Germ. *Schimmel*, 'white horse', 'gray horse'.

the dvandvas in *-is*, fem. *-ė*, stress the second member, but those in *-as*, *-a*, take the accent of the prior member. With the substantivization of the compound, therefore, it goes over into the class of possessive compounds and is accented accordingly. Compare *báltmargas* 'white-speckled' (*báltas* + *márgas*), *júodbėras* 'black-brown' (*júodas* + *bé·ras*), *júodmargas* 'black-speckled' (*márgas*), *šé·mmargas* 'gray-speckled' (*šé·mas* + *márgas*), *žálmargas* 'green-speckled' (*žãlias* + *márgas*); but *baltmar̃gis* 'the white-speckled one', *baltaskaĩstis*, *baltskaĩsiis* 'what is white and gleaming' (*skáistas*), *geltonmar̃gis* 'yellow-speckled one' (*geltónas*), *juodmar̃gis* 'black-speckled one', *raudonbé·ris* 'reddish-brown horse' (*raudónas* + *bé·ras*), *raudonšir̃mis* 'reddish-gray horse' (*šir̃mas*), *rudmar̃gis* 'brown-red and speckled one' (*rùdas* + *márgas*), *rudšir̃mis* 'brown-red and gray horse' (*rùdas* + *šir̃mas*). Thus the compounds in *-as* are copulative adjectives which must be translated 'black and speckled', 'black and brown', etc., while those in *-is* are substantives made from the former by the employment of the suffix *-i̯o-*.

# CHAPTER VII

## ACCENTUATION IN CLASS III

### POSSESSIVE COMPOUNDS

Where it was possible, the possessive compounds in Lithuanian were at first accented on the composition vowel, like the determinative and descriptive compounds. With the disappearance of that vowel, the second member, instead of the first as in the other classes, received as a rule the primary accent of the compound: *abyrañkis* ‘two-handed’ (*abù*, *abì* + *rankà*), *agurkanõsis* ‘pumpkin-nosed’ (*agur̃kas* + *nósis*), *aiškiakal̃bis* ‘having clear speech’ (*áiškus* + *kalbà*), *ančiasnãpis* ‘duck-billed’ (*ántis* + *snãpas*), *antraeĩlis* ‘standing in the second row’, ‘secondary’ (*añtras* + *eilẽ·*), *antrarúsis* ‘of secondary quality’ (*rúsis* ‘sort’, ‘kind’), *antrakártis* ‘pertaining to the second degree of relationship’ (*kartà*), *arkladañtis* ‘horse-sorrel’, lit. ‘having horse-teeth’ (*arklỹs* + *dantìs*), *aštuonkam̃pis* ‘eight-cornered’ (*aštuonì* + *kam̃pas*), *aštuonmẽtis* ‘eight-yeared’ (*mẽtas*), *aštuonnỹtis* ‘woven with eight weaving combs’ (*nýtis*), *aštuonstriũnis* ‘eight-stringed’ (*striunà*), *aštuonstul̃pis* ‘having eight columns’ (*stul̃pas*), *aštuonsvãris* ‘having a weight of eight pounds’ (*svãras*), *auksaplaũkis* ‘golden-haired’ (*áuksas* + *pláukas*), *auksažvaĩgzdė* ‘gold-starred’ (*žvaigzdẽ·*), *aukštakúodis* ‘having a big head of hair’ (*áukštas* ‘high’ + *kuõdas*), *aukštbal̃sis* ‘having a high voice’ (*bal̃sas*), *avinagal̃vis* ‘having a ram’s head’ (*ãvinas* + *galvà*), *avinaũsis* ‘ram-eared’ (*ausìs*), *baltãkė*, *baltakẽ·*, *baltakỹs* ‘white-eyed’ (*báltas* + *akìs*), *baltaũsis* ‘white-eared’ (*ausìs*), *baltbar̃zdis* ‘white-bearded’ (*barzdà*), *baltgal̃vis* ‘white-headed’ (*galvà*), *baltjõpis* ‘white-jacketed’ (*jópa*), *baltkãklis* ‘white-necked’ (*kãklas*), *baltkãktis* ‘with a white forehead’ (*kaktà*), *baltkar̃tis* ‘white-maned’ (*kar̃tis*), *baltkõjis* ‘white-footed’ (*kója*), *balnugáris* (J), *baltnugãris* ‘with a white back’ (*nugarà*), *balitpil̃vis* ‘white-bellied’ (*pil̃vas*), *baltplaũkis* ‘white-haired’ (*pláukas*), *baltpluñksnis* white-feathered’ (*plùnksna*), *baltrañkis* ‘white-armed’ (*rankà*), *baltrũbis* ‘white-clothed’ (*rũbai*), *baltsnãpis* ‘white-billed’ (*snãpas*), *baltspar̃nis* ‘white-winged’ (*spar̃nas*), *baltsubìnis* ‘having a white arse’ (*subinẽ·*), *baltšãknė* ‘having white roots’ (*šaknìs*), *balšãšis* ‘white-scabbed’ (*šãšas*), *baltšar̃kis* ‘with white clothes’ (*šar̃kai*), *baltšiur̃stis* ‘white-skirted’ (*šiùrstas*), *baltveĩdis* 'white-faced' (*véidas*), *baltžañdis* 'white-cheeked' (*žándas*), *baltžiẽdė* 'white cowslip', lit. 'having a white blossom' (*žíedas*), *baskójis* 'bare-footed' (*bãsas* + *kója*), *baukštširdis* 'cowardly-hearted' (*baukštùs* + *širdìs*), *bendradar̃bis* 'co-worker' (*beñdras* 'companion', also adj. = 'sharing' + *dárbas* 'work'), *bendragíedis* 'sharing in shame' (*gíeda*), *bendrakeleĩvis* 'fellow-traveller' (*keleĩvis*), *bendralaĩkis* 'contemporary' (*laĩkas* 'time', 'period'), *bendramẽtis* 'contemporary' (*mẽtas*), *bendravar̃dis* 'of the same name' (*var̃das*), *blogdũšis* 'weak-spirited' (*blõgas* + *dušià*), *briedkriaũnis* 'knife with a hilt of hart's horn' (*bríedis* 'hart' + *kriaunà* 'hilt'), *bukkam̃pis* 'stump-cornered' (*bukùs* + *kam̃pas*), *buknõsis* 'blunt-nosed' (*nósis*), also *buknosà*, *buknõsia; buksnãpis* 'with a blunt bill' (*snãpas*), *buksnũkis* 'blunt-nosed' (*snùkis*), *bulbenósis* 'potato-nosed' (*bul̃bė* + *nósis*), *buožgal̃vis* 'club-headed' (*búožė* + *galvà*), *cielalaũkis* 'possessing a whole field' (*cíelas* + *laũkas*), *cinakãklis* 'tin-necked' (*cìnas* + *kãklas*), *cinanágis* 'with tin-shod hoofs' (*nagà*), *dambralũpis* 'thick-lipped' (*dam̃bras* 'jew's-harp'[1] + *lúpa*), *delniadir̃ksnis* 'with nerves like those in a hand', said of a leaf (*délna* 'the inner hand' + *dirksnė* (L) = *driksnė* 'nerve', 'fiber'), *dešimčiašõnis* 'ten-sided' (*dẽšimtis* + *šónas*), *dešimtkójis* 'ten-footed' (*kója*), *dešimtnýtis* 'woven with ten combs' (*nýtis*), *dešinrañkis* 'right-handed' (*dešinis* + *rankà*), *devynãkė* 'nine-eyed' = name of a fish (*devynì* + *akìs*), *devyngal̃vis* 'nine-headed' (*galvà*); *devynkalbà* 'blue-bird', lit. 'having nine voices', because it imitates the songs of other birds (*kalbà*); *devynliežùvis* 'liar', 'one who has nine tongues' (*liežùvis*), *devynmotẽrius* 'breaker of the marriage vow', 'having to do with several women' (*motẽrius* 'woman-pursuer'), *devynšárvas* 'gilliflower', lit. 'nine-armored' (*šárvas*), *devynšir̃dis* 'with nine hearts' (*širdìs*), *devynšónis* 'clown', 'rascal', lit. 'nine-sided' (*šónas*), *devyntė́·vis* 'having nine fathers', 'bastard' (*tė́·vas*), *dievabaĩmis* 'God-fearing' (*Diẽvas* + *báimė*), *didbur̃nis* 'large-mouthed' (*dìdis* + *burnà*), *didgal̃vis* 'large-headed' (*galvà*), *didlaũkis* 'having large fields' (*laũkas*), *didlũpis* 'large-lipped' (*lúpa*), *didnãsris* 'big-jawed' (*nasraĩ*), *didnõsis*, *didnosà* 'large-nosed' (*nósis*), *didpãpė*, *didžiapãpė* 'with large nipples' (*pãpas*), *didpil̃vis* 'large-bellied' (*pil̃vas*), *didvỹžis* 'wearing large bast shoes' (*vyžà*), *didzũbis* 'thick-lipped' (*zũbas*), *didžiavýriai* 'possessing large men' (*výras*), *didžiadar̃bis* 'a great worker' (*dárbas* 'work'), *didžiadvãsis* 'having a large heart', 'magnanimous' (*dvãsė*, *dvasià* 'spirit', 'soul'), (*didžiapel̃nis* 'bearing high interest' (*pel̃nas* 'gain', 'profit'), *didžiapiniñgis* 'having a large amount of money' (*piningaĩ*), *didžiareĩksmis*

---

[1] But cf. H. H. Bender: Studies in Honor of Maurice Bloomfield 26, note 10.

'having great significance' (*reiksmė*), *didžiatur̃tis* 'having large possessions' (*tur̃tas*), *didžsubìnis* 'having a large arse' (*subinẽ·*), *didžiaval̃dis* 'having great power' (*valdžià*), *dykadúonis* 'one who eats his bread for nothing' (*dykas* 'empty', 'inactive' + *dúona* 'bread'), *dykanõris* 'lazy-willed' (*nóras*), *dykavidùris* 'having an empty middle' (*vidurỹs*), *dryžgal̃vis* 'with a striped head' (*drýžas* + *galvà*), *drutagal̃vis*, *drutgal̃vis*, *driutgal̃vis* 'hard-headed', 'stupid' (*drútas*, *driútas* + *galvà*), *drutasprañdis* 'strong-necked' (*sprándas*), *duobavidùriai* 'animals living in the interior of caves or pits' (*duobẽ·* 'pit' + *vidurỹs*), *dviãkis* 'two-eyed' (*dvì* + *akìs*), *dvią̃sis* 'two handled' (*ąsà*), *dviãšis* 'two-axled' (*ašìs*), *dviasmẽnis* 'two-edged' (*ãsmens*, *ãsmenys*), *dvibur̃nė* 'having two mouths', 'the fluke' (*burnà*), *dvicõlis* 'having length or thickness of two inches' (*cólis*), *dvidañtis* 'having two teeth' (*dantìs*), *dvidiẽnis* 'of two days' duration' (*dienà*), *dvidùgnis* 'having two bottoms (*dùgnas*), *dvieĩlis* 'having two rows' (*eilẽ·*), *dvigãlis* 'with two ends' (*gãlas*), *dvigal̃vis* 'two-headed' (*galvà*), *dvigìjis* 'with two weaving threads' (*gìja*), *dvigỹmis* 'two-faced' (*gỹmis*), *dviir̃klis* 'with two rudders' (*ìrklas*), *dvikam̃pis* 'two-cornered' (*kam̃pas*), *dvikar̃tis* 'two-layered' (*kartà*), *dvikélė* 'crossway', 'place where there are two ways' (*kẽlias*), *dvikójis* 'two-footed' (*kója*), *dvilãpis* 'with two leaves' (*lãpas*), *dviliežùvis* 'two-tongued' (*liežùvis*), *dvylikagal̃vys* 'twelve-headed' (*dvýlika* + *galvà*), *dvylikapir̃štis* 'twelve-fingered' (*pir̃štas*), *dvilinkliežùvis* 'double-tongued', 'hypocrite' (*dvìlinkas* + *liežùvis*), *dvilũpis* 'two-lipped' (*dvì* + *lúpa*), *dvimẽtis* 'two-yeared' (*mẽtas*), *dvimotẽris* 'having two wives' (*moterà*), *dvimotẽrius* 'having two wives' (*motẽrius* 'woman-pursuer'), *dvinãgis* 'having two hoofs' (*nagà*), *dvinãmis* 'having two houses' (*nãmas*), *dvinãris* 'two-jointed', 'consisting of two terms', 'binomial' (*narỹs* 'joint', 'member'), *dvinãsrė* 'having two mouths or jaws', 'the fluke' (*nasraĩ*), *dvinugãris* 'with two backs' (*nugarà*), *dvipar̃vis* 'two-colored' (*párvas*), *dvipir̃štis* 'two-fingered' (*pir̃štas*), *dvipùsis* 'two-sided' (*pùsė*), *dvirãgis* 'with two horns' (*rãgas*), *dvirãtis* 'two-wheeled' (*rãtas*), *dvirañkis* 'two-handed' (*rankà*), *dvirãžis* 'two-pronged' (*rãžas*), *dvireĩksmis* 'having two meanings' (*reiksmė*), *dvirýkštė* 'having two rods', name of a weaving pattern (*rýkštė*), *dvirúris* 'with two tubes or pipes' (*rurà*), *dviskatìkis* 'worth two groschen' (*skatìkas*), *dviskỹlis* 'having two holes' (*skylẽ·*), *dviskil̃čiai* 'plants having two cotyledons or seed leaves' (*skìltis* 'slice', 'cut'), *dvispal̃vis* 'two-colored' (*spalva*), *dvispar̃nis* 'two-winged' (*spar̃nas*), *dvistiẽbis* 'with two masts' (*stíębas*), *dvišãkis* 'with two branches' (*šakà*), *dvišãlis* 'two-sided' (*šalìs*), *dvitãkis* 'with two paths' (*tãkas*), *dvitrúkis* 'with two cracks or rents' (*trũkis*), *dvivar̃dis* 'with two names' (*var̃das*), *dviveĩdis* 'two-faced' (*véidas*), *dviviẽlis* 'having two wires' (*vielà*), *dviviẽtis* 'with two places' (*vietà*), *dvivýrė* 'woman with two husbands' (*výras*), *dvivir̃šis* 'with two tops' (*viršùs*), *dvižãstis* 'two-armed' (*žastas*), *dvižeñklis* 'having two meanings' (*žénklas*), *dvižỹmis* 'having two meanings' (*žymẽ·* 'mark', 'sign'), *dvylikkam̃pis* 'twelve-cornered' (*dvýlika* + *kam̃pas*), *dvylikkójis* 'twelve-footed' (*kója*), *elniarãgis* 'having stag-horns', 'stag-beetle' (*élnias* + *rãgas*), *gailiaši̇r̃dis* 'with a sympathetic heart' (*gaĩlis* or *gailùs* + *širdìs*), *garbanõris*, *garbianõris* 'having desire of honor' (*garbẽ·* + *nóras*), *garbanotplaũkis* 'curly-haired' (*gárbanotas* + *pláukas*), *garbančiuprỹnis* 'having a curly tuft of hair on the forehead' (*gárbana* 'lock of hair' + *čiuprỹnis* 'tuft of hair in front'), *garbanplaũkis* 'curly-haired' (*pláukas*), *gardžiaką̀snis* 'having a sweet tooth' (*gardùs* + *ką́snis* 'mouthful', 'morsel'), *gardžiakvãpis* 'having a pleasant odor' (*kvãpas*), *geltnõsis*, *geltnosà* 'yellow-beaked' (*gel̃tas* + *nósis*), *geltonãkis* 'yellow-eyed' (*geltónas* + *akìs*), *geltongal̃vis* 'yellow-headed' (*galvà*), *geltonpiẽnės* 'having yellow milk', 'common celandine' (*píenas*), *geltonpil̃vis* 'yellow-bellied' (*pil̃vas*), *geltonplaũkis* 'yellow-haired' (*pláukas*), *geltonpir̃štis* 'yellow-fingered' (*pir̃štas*), *geltonsnãpis* 'yellow-beaked' (*snãpas*), *geltonspar̃nis* 'yellow-winged' (*spar̃nas*), *geltonveĩdis* 'yellow-faced' (*véidas*), *geltonžiẽdis* 'with yellow blossom' (*žíedas*), *geltplaũkis* 'yellow-haired' (*pláukas*), *gelžinsnãpis* 'iron-beaked' (*snãpas*), *gembnosà* 'hook-nosed' (*gémbė* + *nósis*), *gerašir̃dis* 'good-hearted' (*gẽras* + *širdìs*), *gernorà* 'man of good will' (*nóras*), *gervakãklis* 'crane-necked' (*gérvė* + *kãklas*), *gervinkõjis* 'with wooden legs' (*gérvinis* 'crane-like' + *kója*); *gyvaplaũkis* 'with downy hair' (*gývas* 'living' + *pláukas*), pl. *gyvaplaũkiai* and *gyvãplaukiai* (NSB) = 'hair on the body' (cf. *gauraĩ* id.), but the accentuation of *gyvaplaũkiai* indicates possessive application; *gyvatuodẽgis* 'serpent-tailed' (*gyvãtė* + *uodegà*), *glaustašãkis* 'a tree with branches pressing closely to the trunk' (*glaũstas* 'converging' + *šakà* 'branch'), *gražiaãkis* 'with beautiful eyes' (*gražùs* + *akìs*), *gražiabal̃sis* 'with a beautiful voice' (*bal̃sas*), *gražiaveĩdis* 'with a beautiful face' (*véidas*), *gražiažiẽdis* 'with beautiful blossoms' (*žíedas*), *greitakõjis* 'swift-footed' (*greĩtas* + *kója*), *grynakraũjis* 'pure-blooded' (*grýnas* + *kraũjas*), *grubaũsis* 'hard of hearing' (*grubùs* 'coarse' + *ausìs* 'ear'), *grubnãgis* 'rough-fingered' (*nãgas* 'nail', 'claw'), *gudragal̃vis* 'with a clever head' (*gùdras* + *galvà*), *gugnosà* 'pommel-nosed' (*gugà* + *nósis*), *gumbnõsa* 'knob-nosed' (*gum̃bas* + *nósis*), *ylasnãpis* 'with a beak like an awl' (*ýla* + *snãpas*), *ylasnùkis* 'with a snout like an awl' (*snùkis*), *ilgaãmžis* 'long-lived' (*ìlgas* + *amžis*), *ilgabar̃zdis* 'with a long beard' (*barzdà*), *ilgadañtis* 'with long teeth' (*dantìs*), *ilgakeñklis*, *ilgakiñklis* ‘long-kneed’ (*kenklẽ·*, *kinklẽ·* ‘bend of the knee’), *ilgakìškis* ‘long-groined’ (*kiškà*), *ilgakójis* ‘long-legged’ (*kója*), *ilgaliemẽnis* ‘long-waisted’ (*liemuõ*), *ilgaliežùvis* ‘long-tongued’ (*liežùvis*), *ilganõsis*, *ilganosà* ‘long-nosed’ (*nósis*), *ilgapir̃štis* ‘long-fingered’ (*pir̃štas*), *ilgarañkis* ‘long-armed’ (*rankà*); *ilgarankõvis* ‘long-sleeved’ (*rankóvė*), *ilgarũbis* ‘having a long robe’ (*rũbas*), *ilgaũsis* ‘long-eared’ (*ausìs*), *ilgodàgis* ‘a small pear with a long stalk’ (*dagỹs* ‘thistle’? ), *ilgplaũkis* ‘long-haired’ (*pláukas*), *ilguodẽgis* ‘long-tail’, a bird (*uodegà*), *išverstakójis* ‘bow-legged’ (*išverčiù*, *išver̃sti* ‘to turn out’ + *kója*), *išvirstlũpis* ‘with lips turned out’ (*lúpa*), *įvairiaãkis* ‘with eyes of different color’ (*įvairùs* ‘different’ + *akìs*), *įvairiamẽdis* (*mìškas*) ‘forest of different kinds of trees’ (*mẽdis*), *įvairiavar̃dis* ‘having different names’ (*var̃das*), *įvairiažiẽdis* ‘having varied blossoms’ (*žíedas*), *jautakãktis* ‘with an ox-like forehead’ (*jáutis* + *kaktà*), *juodakỹs*, *juodãkis* ‘black-eyed’ (*júodas* + *akìs*), *juodantãkis* ‘with black eyebrows’ (*ántakis*), *juodgal̃vis* ‘black-headed’ (*galvà*), *juodkãktis* ‘with a black forehead’ (*kaktà*), *juodkõjis* ‘with black feet’ (*kója*), *juodkul̃nis* ‘with black heels’ (*kul̃nas*, *kul̃nis*), *juodnugãris* ‘with a black back’ (*nugarà*), *juodrãgis* ‘with black horns’ (*rãgas*), *juodsubìnis* ‘having a black arse’ (*subinẽ·*), *juodšãknis* ‘having a black root’ (*šaknìs*), *juodveĩdis* ‘black-faced’ (*véidas*), *kairarañkis* ‘left-handed’ (*kairẽ·* + *rankà*), *karvjalũpis* ‘cow-lipped’ (*kárvė* + *lúpa*), *katinpaũtis* ‘having cat’s testicles’ (*kãtinas* ‘male cat’ + *paũtas* ‘egg’, pl. *paũtai* ‘testicles’), *keturãkis* ‘four-eyed’ (*keturì* + *akìs*), *keturbal̃sis* ‘with four voices’ (*bal̃sas*), *keturdañtis* ‘having four teeth’ (*dantìs*), *keturgal̃vis* ‘having four heads’ (*galvà*), *keturkam̃pis* ‘four-cornered’ (*kam̃pas*), *keturkañtis* ‘four-cornered’ (*kántas*), *keturkójis* ‘four-footed’ (*kója*), *keturlãpis* ‘with four leaves’ (*lãpas*), *keturpùsis* ‘four-sided’ (*pùsė*), *keturnýtas*, *keturnýtis* ‘woven with four weaving-combs’ (*nýtis*), *keturrañkis* ‘four-handed’ (*rankà*), *keturspar̃nis* ‘having four wings’, ‘dragon-fly’ (*spar̃nas*), *ketvirtakar̃tis* ‘standing in the fourth degree of relationship’ (*ketvir̃tas* + *kartà*), *kiaulsnùkis* ‘having the mouth of a pig’ (*kiaũlė* + *snùkis*), *kietbur̃nis* ‘hard-mouthed’ (*kíetas* + *burnà*), *kietgal̃vis* ‘hard-headed’ (*galvà*), *kietnãgis* ‘with hard hoofs’ (*nagà*), *kietnãsris* ‘with strong jaws’ (*nasraĩ*), *kietsprañdis* ‘hard-necked’ (*sprándas*), *klibkójis* ‘bow-legged’ (*klìbas* ‘bow-legged’ + *kója*), *kreivaãkis* ‘having slanting eyes’ (*kreĩvas* + *akìs*), *kreivabur̃nis* ‘with a slanting mouth’ (*burnà*), *kreivagal̃vis* ‘with a deformed head’ (*galvà*), *kreivamãzgis* ‘with a crooked knot’ (*mãzgas*), *kreivanõsis*, *kreivanosà* ‘with a crooked nose’ (*nósis*), *kreivasnùkis* ‘with a crooked mouth’ (*snùkis*), *kreivakójis* ‘bow-legged’ (*kója*), *kreivasprañdis* ‘with a crooked neck’ (*sprándas*), *kriaunõsis*, *kriaunosà*‘ having a nose like a sword-hilt’ (*kriaunà* + *nósis*), *kumpnõsis*, *kumpnosà* ‘with a crooked nose’ (*kum̃pas* + *nósis*), *kumpkójis* ‘with crooked feet’ (*kója*), *kumpsnãpis* ‘having a crooked bill’ (*snãpas*), *kupranugãris* ‘hump-backed’ (*kuprà* + *nugarà*), *lengvadũšis* ‘light-minded’ (*leñgvas* + *dušià*), *lengvakójis* ‘light-footed’ (*kója*), *lengvapẽ·dis* ‘light-footed’ (*pėdà*), *lepaũsis* ‘with ears hanging down’ (*lepùs* ‘soft + *aisìs*), *liekštgal̃vis* ‘flat-headed’ (*liẽkštas* + *galvà*), *liepkójis* ‘with a wooden leg’ (*líepa* ‘linden wood’ + *kója*), *liepžiẽdis* ‘month of lindens’, ‘July’ (*žíedas* ‘blossom’), *lygmẽtis* ‘of the same age’ (*lýgus* ‘same’ or perhaps the adv. *lýg* ‘like’ + *mẽtas* ‘year’, ‘period’), *linbar̃zdis* ‘having a flaxen beard’ (*linaĩ* + *barzdà*), *linplaũkis* ‘with flaxen hair’ (*pláukas*), *lutsnùkė* ‘having a lion’s mouth’, a plant (*liũtas* + *snùkis*), *mandragal̃viai* ‘having proud heads’, ‘haughty persons’ (*mandrùs* + *galvà*), *margspar̃nis* ‘having varicoloured wings’ (*márgas* + *spar̃nas*), *mažãkis* ‘with small eyes’ (*mãžas* + *akìs*), *mėlynãkis* ‘blue-eyed’ (*mé·lynas* + *akìs*), *mėlynbar̃zdis* ‘with a blue beard’ (*barzdà*), *mėlynkõjis* ‘blue-footed’ (*kója*), *menturkójis* ‘whorl-footed’ (*mentùrė*, *mentùris* + *kója*), *minkštadúonis* ‘having soft bread as food’, ‘molly-coddle’ (*mìnkštas* + *dúona*), *minkštgal̃vis* ‘soft-headed’ (*galvà*), *minkštkaũlis* ‘soft-boned’, ‘molly-coddle’ (*káulas*), *minkštprõtis* ‘weak-headed’ (*prõtas* ‘understanding’), *minkštsnùkis* ‘soft-mouthed’ (of horses) (*snùkis*), *nogsubìnis*, *nuogsubìnis* ‘with bare arse’, ‘poor person’ (*nógas*, *núogas* + *subinẽ·*), *nuleistaũsis* ‘with ears hanging down’ (*nuléidžiu*, *nuléisti* ‘to let down’ + *ausìs*), *oškabar̃zdžiai* ‘having a goat’s beard’, ‘brank-ursine’ (*oškà* + *barzdà*), *oškabar̃zdis* ‘one who has a goat’s beard’ (*barzdà*), *oškakójis* ‘goat-footed’ (*kója*), *ožekpé·dis* ‘spindle-tree-footed’, name of a weaving pattern (*ožéksnis* + *pėdà*), *ožikbàrzdes* = *ožekbárzdes* (BLF) ‘what has a spindle-tree beard’, ‘lily-of-the-valley’ (*barzdà*), *paleistaũsis* ‘with hanging ears’ (*paléidžiu*, *paléisti* ‘to let loose’ + *ausìs*), *paleistspar̃nis* ‘with wings hanging down’ (*spar̃nas*), *palyčkójis* ‘with crooked legs’ (*palýčia* ‘the crooked plane on the plough which turns over the earth’ + *kója*), *penkkam̃pis* ‘five-cornered’ (*penkì* + *kam̃pas*), *penkkójis* ‘five-footed’ (*kója*), *penklãpis* ‘five-leaved’ (*lãpas*), *penkmẽtis* ‘five years old’ (*mẽtas*), *penkpir̃štis* ‘five-fingered’ (*pir̃štas*), *penksvãris* ‘having a weight of five pounds’ (*svãras*), *pienbar̃zdis* ‘with a beard the color of milk’ (*píenas* + *barzdà*), *pirmakar̃tis*, *pirmakartà* ‘novice’, ‘freshman’, ‘one on the first level’ (*pìrmas* + *kartà*), *platdañtis* ‘with broad teeth’ (*platùs* + *dantìs*), *platgal̃vis* ‘broad-headed’ (*galvà*), *platkãktis* ‘with a broad forehead’ (*kaktà*), *platkójis* ‘with broad feet’ (*kója*), *platlãpis* ‘with broad leaves’ (*lãpas*), *plačmẽ·tė* ‘having a broad mint leaf’, ‘cardamine’ (*mėtà* ‘mint’), *plačnõsis, platnõsis* ‘broad-nosed’ (*nósis*), *platpẽtis* ‘broad-shouldered’ (*petỹs*), *plėkaũsis* ‘spot-eared’, ‘with down-hanging ears’ (*plẽ·kas* ‘spot’ + *ausìs*), *plikgal̃vis* ‘bald-headed’ (*plìkas* + *galvà*), *plonkãklis* ‘thin-necked’ (*plónas* + *kãklas*), *plonkiaũčiai* ‘thin-shelled grains’ (*kiautaĩ* ‘grain shells’), *plonkriaũnis* ‘with a thin hilt’ (*kriaunà*), *plonžiẽvis* ‘thin-skinned’ (*žievẽ·*), *pusežváizdes* (BLF) ‘half-starred’, name of a weaving pattern (*pùsė* + *žvaigzdẽ·*), *pusóbuoliai* ‘having the shape of half an apple’, name of a weaving pattern (*óbuolas*), *pustaplaũkis* ‘bald-headed’ (*pũstas* ‘bare’ + *pláukas*), *raudonãkis* ‘red-eyed’ (*raudónas* + *akìs*), *raudongal̃vis* ‘red-headed’ (*galvà*), *raudonplaũkis* ‘red-haired’ (*pláukas*), *rudbar̃zdis* ‘with a red beard’ (*rùdas* + *barzdà*), *rudpil̃vė* ‘robin red-breast’ (*rùdas* + *pil̃vas* ‘belly’), *rudplaũkis* ‘red-haired’ (*pláukas*), *rudspar̃nis* ‘with red wings’ (*spar̃nas*), *rugpiũtis* (sc. *mé·nuo*) ‘the month of the rye harvest’ (*rugỹs* + *piũtė*), *rukštabar̃zdis* ‘having a sour beard’, ‘surly’ (*rúkštas* + *barzdà*), *saldliežùvė* ‘having a sweet tongue’, ‘a hypocritical woman’ (*saldùs* + *liežùvis*), *salduodẽgė* ‘lascivious girl’ (*uodegà* ‘tail’), *saunorà* ‘self-willed’ (*savè* + *nóras*), *sausašónis* ‘with a dry side’, name of a certain fish (*saũsas* + *šónas*), *savnaũdis* ‘self-seeking’ (*savè* + *naudà* ‘benefit’), *savrėdỹs* ‘wilful’, ‘capricious’ (*rẽ·das* ‘disposition’, ‘order’), *sengal̃vis* ‘gray-headed’ (*sẽnas* ‘old’ + *galvà*), *septyngal̃vis* ‘seven-headed’ (*septynì* + *galvà*), *septynkam̃pis* ‘seven-cornered’ (*kam̃pas*), *silpnadũšis* ‘weak-minded’ (*sìlpnas* + *dušià*), *skanliežùvis* ‘with a fine taste’ (*skanùs* + *liežùvis* ‘tongue’), *skersgal̃vis* ‘wrong-headed fellow’, ‘crank’ (*sker̃sas* ‘cross’ + *galvà*), *smailgal̃vis* ‘having a pointed head’ (*smailùs* + *galvà*), *smailnõsis* ‘with a pointed nose’ (*nósis*), *spuntlũpis* ‘hare-lipped’ (*spùnta* ‘notch’, ‘jag’ + *lúpa*), *storãkis* ‘large-eyed’ (*stóras* + *akìs*), *storbal̃sis* ‘bass singer’ (*bal̃sas* ‘voice’), *storgal̃vis* ‘thick-headed’ (*galvà*), *storkãklis* ‘thick-necked’ (*kãklas*), *storkójis* ‘with thick legs’ (*kója*), *storlupà*, *storlũpis* ‘thick-lipped’ (*lúpa*), *storpil̃vis* ‘fat-bellied’ (*pil̃vas*), *storplaũkis* ‘with thick hair’ (*pláukas*), *storrañkis* ‘with thick arms’ (*rankà*), *storskrõstis* ‘fat-cheeked’ (*skróstas*), *storvil̃nis* ‘made of rough wool’ (*vìlna*), *storžiẽvis* ‘thick-skinned’ (*žievẽ·*), *strugudẽgỹs* ‘short-tailed’ (*strùgas* + *uodegà*), *sudžiutsubìnis* ‘having a dried up arse’ (*sudžiústu, sudžiúti* ‘to become dry’ + *subinẽ·*), *svetmotẽrius* ‘one who has to do with strange women’ (*svẽtimas* ‘strange’ + *motẽrius* ‘woman-pursuer’), *svetnorà* ‘having strange desires’ (*nóras*), *šeivakójis* ‘reed-footed’ (*šeivà* + *kója*), *šeškam̃pis* ‘six-cornered’ (*šešì* + *kam̃pas*), *šešnýtės* ‘woven with six combs’, name of a weaving pattern (*nýtis*), *šešuoliklópai* ‘having sixteen flaps’, name of a weaving pattern (*šešúolika* + *l̃opas*), *šiaudpar̃vis* 'straw-colored' (*šiaudaĩ* + *párvas*), *šimtakója* 'having a hundred feet', 'crab-louse' (*šim̃tas* + *kója*), *šimtgal̃vis* 'with a hundred heads' (*galvà*), *šimtgrũdis* 'with a hundred grains' (*grúdas*), *šimtlãpis* 'having a hundred leaves' (*lãpas*), *šimtliežùvis* 'hundred-tongued' (*liežùvis*), *šimtpuñdis* 'having a weight of 4000 pounds' (*pùndas* 'forty pounds'), *šimtrañkis* 'with a hundred arms' (*rankà*), *šimtsvãris* 'weighing a hundred pounds' (*svãras*), *šimtvar̃tis* 'with a hundred gates' (*var̃tai*), *šukdañtis* 'having gaps in the teeth' (*šùkė* 'notch', 'fissure' + *dantìs*), *šuklũpis* 'hare-lipped' (*lúpa*), *šungal̃vis* 'with the head of a dog' (*šuõ* + *galvà*), *tykapé·dis* 'having a soft tread' (*tỹkas* + *pėdà*), *tribal̃sis* 'three-voiced' (*trỹs* + *bal̃sas*), *trigal̃vis* 'three-headed' (*galvà*), *trijãkis* 'three-eyed' (*akìs*), *trikam̃pis* 'three-cornered' (*kam̃pas*), *trikójis* 'three-footed' (*kója*), *trilãpis* 'three-leaved' (*lãpas*), *triliežùvis* 'three-tongued' (*liežùvis*), *trimãstis* 'three-masted' (*mãstas*), *trimãzgis* 'with three knots' (*mãzgas*), *trinãgė* 'three-pronged' (*nãgas*), *trinýtis* 'woven with three combs', name of a weaving pattern (*nýtis*), *trinugãris* 'with three backs' (*nugarà*), *tripar̃vis* 'three-colored' (*párvas*), *tripir̃štis* 'three-fingered' (*pir̃štas*), *tripuñdis* 'having a weight of 120 pounds' (*pùndas*), *trirãžis* 'three-pronged' (*rãžas*), *tristriũnis* 'three-stringed' (*striunà*), *tristul̃pis* 'with three columns' (*stul̃pas*), *trišãkis* 'with three branches' (*šakà*), *trizil̃bis* 'three-syllabled' (*zìlba*), *triumpkójis* 'with short legs' (*trium̃pas*, *trum̃pas* + *kója*), *trumpmẽtė* 'of short duration', 'a moment' (*mẽtas* 'period of time'), *trumpuodẽgis* 'short-tailed' (*uodegà*), *tukstantdar̃bis* 'possessor of a thousand artifices', 'conjurer' (*túkstantis* + *dárbas* 'work'), *tukstantkójis* 'thousand-footed' (*kója*), *tuštgal̃vis* 'hollow-headed' (*tùščias* + *galvà*), *vambralũpis* 'thick-lipped' (*vam̃bras* 'thick-lipped' + *lúpa*), *vargdienỹs* 'whose days are full of sorrow' (*var̃gas* + *dienà*), *varlakójis* 'frog-footed' (*varlẽ·* + *kója*), *varliagal̃vis* 'frog-headed' (*galvà*), *veršiadañtis* 'having calf's teeth' (*ver̃šis* + *dantìs*), *veršgal̃viai* 'consisting of calves' heads', 'tripe' (*galvà*), *vienãkis* 'one-eyed' (*víenas* + *akìs*), *venamarškĩnỹs* (Bar.) 'with one shirt' (*marškiniaĩ*), *vieną̃sis* 'with one handle' (*ą̃sà*), *vienaũsis* 'one-eared' (*ausìs*), *vienbal̃sis* 'having one voice' (*bal̃sas*), *viendiẽnė* 'living one day' (*dienà*), *viengal̃ė* (*dešrà*) 'sausage from the large intestine of a hog', lit. 'having one end' (*gãlas*), *vienkójis* 'one-footed' (*kója*), *vienkrõsis* 'of one color' (*krõsas*), *vienmãstis* 'with one mast' (*mãstas*), *vienmẽtis* 'one year old', also 'of the same age' (*mẽtas*), *vienmotẽris* 'with one wife' (*moterà*), *viennỹtis* 'woven with one comb', name of a weaving pattern (*nýtis*), *vienpadur̃kis* 'having only one shirt on' (*padur̃kai* 'under part of a woman's dress'), *vienpar̃vis* 'of one color' (*párvas*), *vienplaũkis* 'with hair of one color' (*pláukas*), *vienpùsė* (*žuvìs*) 'one-sided fish', 'flounder' (*pùsė*), *vienrãgis* 'unicorn' (*rãgas*), *vienrañkis* 'one-armed' (*rankà*), *vientur̃tis* (*sunùs*) 'one and only (son)' (*tur̃tas* 'possession'), *vienvar̃dis* 'having one name' (*var̃das*), *vienveĩdis* 'looking alike' (*véidas* 'face'), *vienviẽtė* 'a common meeting place', 'dwelling place of several persons' (K) (*vietà* 'place'), *vienzil̃bis* 'one-syllabled' (*zìlba*), *vilkpaũtis* 'having a wolf's testicles', 'a kind of mushroom which stinks' (*vil̃kas* + *paũtas*), *žalbar̃zdis* 'with a green beard' (*žãlias* + *barzdà*), *žemvar̃pis* 'what lies under the ears of corn' (*žẽmė* 'earth' + *várpa* 'ear'), *žilgal̃vis* 'gray-headed' (*žìlas* + *galvà*), *žilplaũkis* 'gray-haired' (*pláukas*).

In the determinative and descriptive compounds it is the prior member, placed, as the determinative or descriptive element, before the second member in order to modify its significance,[2] which is naturally somewhat more prominent than the final component. Therefore, when the logical system of accentuation comes to rule, it takes the primary accent. But, although the prior member of a possessive compound likewise describes or extends the meaning of the second, the compound as a whole does not stand alone; it is (or was) an adjective used to emphasize a particular characteristic of the person or thing described. Thus an individual with a deformed foot is called *kumpkójis* 'having a crooked foot', for it is the *foot* and not some other part of him which is worthy of mention. Moreover, *dvinãris* means 'having two joints or terms' (*dvì* + *narỹs*), but *dvìnaris* is the substantive Engl. 'binomial', *dviskatìkis* = 'worth two groschen' (*dvì* + *skatìkas*) and *dvìskatikis* = 'a double groschen', 'a kopek', *keturrañkis* = 'four-handed' but *ketùrratis* = 'a four-wheeler', and *pienbar̃zdis* means 'having a soft, downy beard' (*píenas* 'milk' + *barzdà*) while *píenburnis* = Engl. 'tenderfoot' (*burnà* 'mouth'). In the expression *baltkar̃tis arklỹs* 'a white-maned horse', it is the color of the mane that is brought to the attention rather than that of the feet or the neck.

Lithuanian has, however, a few compounds in which the accent is sometimes placed on the first member and sometimes on the second: *abìpusis*, *abypùsis* 'two-sided', 'impartial' (*abù*, *abì* 'both' + *pùsė*), *abýšalis*, *abišãlis* 'two-sided', 'impartial' (*šalìs*), *bendrãvardis*, *bendravar̃dis* 'of the same name' (*beñdras* 'sharing' + *var̃das*), *níekdarbis*, *niekdar̃bis* 'one whose work is worthless' (*niẽkas* 'nothing' + *dárbas*), *plónliežuvis*, *plonliežùvis* 'flatterer' (*plónas* 'fine', 'smooth' + *liežùvis* 'tongue'), *rétdantis*, *retadañtis* *retdañtis* 'having widely separated teeth' (*rẽtas*

---

[2] The position of the members *can* be reversed: cf. *rỹšgalvis* 'head-band', *viršùkalnis* 'hill-top', *viršùgalvis* 'top of the head'.

'sparse' + *dantìs*), *rùdgerklė* but *rudgur̃klė* 'red-throated bird' (*rùdas* 'brownish red' + *gerklẽ·* 'throat', *gurklỹs* 'crop', 'craw'), *sàldliežuvis*, *saldliežùvis* 'one who utters sweet words' (*saldùs* + *liežùvis* 'tongue'), *séngalvis*, *sengal̃vis* 'having an old head', 'old' (*sẽnas* + *galvà*), *stõrkotis*, *storkótis* 'having a thick stalk', a kind of mushroom (*stóras* + *kótas*), *šiúpeldantis*, *šiupeldañtis* 'with broad teeth' (*šiupelẽ·* 'shovel' + *dantìs*).

Furthermore, not a few possessive compounds accent the stem of the prior member: *apžéltakis* 'with bushy eyebrows' (*apželiù*, *apžélti* 'to overgrow' + *akìs* 'eye'), *báltsubinis* 'having a white arse' (*báltas* + *subinẽ·*), *báltšonis* 'white-sided' (*šónas*), *bar̃štkubilis* 'fat-bellied' (*baršt-* from German *Bartsch* 'hog-weed'? + *kùbilas* 'vat', 'vessel'), *bóbausis* 'having an old woman's ear', 'moril' (*bóba* + *ausìs*), *diẽvgarbis* 'God-fearing' (*Diẽvas* + *garbẽ·* 'honor'), *dvìšakas* 'two-pronged', 'gabled' (*dvì* + *šakà* 'branch'), *ketùrpetis* 'four-shouldered' (*keturì* + *petỹs*), *ketùrratis* 'with four wheels' (*rãtas*), *leñtsubinė* 'woman with a flat, broad arse' (*lentà* 'board' + *subinẽ·*), *liósnoris* 'free-willed' (*liósas* + *nóras*), *lìpnagis* 'having sticky claws' (*lipùs* + *nãgas*), *lúškaulis* 'with broken bones', 'lamed' (*lúšas* 'lame' + *káulas*), *mážkojis* 'having small feet' (*mãžas* + *kója*), *pajúodakis* 'having black eyes' (*pãjuodis* + *akìs*), *paniùrakis* 'one who stares darkly', 'one who holds his eyes on the ground' (*paniurỹs* 'starer' + *akìs*), *papũtžandis* 'fat-cheeked' (*papuntù*, *papùsti* 'swell', 'bloat' + *žándas*), *pelé·dakis* 'owl-eyed' (*pelé·da* + *akìs*), *píenburnis* 'tender-mouthed' (*píenas* 'milk' + *burnà*), *plìkgauris* 'bald-headed' (*plìkas* + *gaũras* 'short, rough hair'), *rũdparvis* 'ore-colored' (*rudà* + *párvas*), *sáusliežuvis* 'drunkard', 'one who always has a dry tongue' (*saũsas* + *liežùvis*), *saũsvedis* for *saũsvidis* (KLD) 'having a dry inner part' (*vidùs*), *sugaĩšdienis* 'idler' (*sugaištìs* 'delay' + *dienà* 'day'), *šim̃takis* 'with a hundred eyes' (*šim̃tas* + *akìs*), *šim̃tšakis* 'with a hundred branches' (*šakà*), *šáukstsnapė* (*ántis*) 'spoon-billed (duck)' (*šáukstas* 'spoon' + *snãpas*), *tam̃sparvis* 'having a dark color' (*tamsùs* + *párvas*), *trìšakas* 'three-pronged' (*trỹs* + *šakà* 'branch'), *ùbagšonis* 'beggar' (*ùbagas* 'beggar' + *šónas* 'side'), *vìštgalvỹs* 'having a hen's head', 'stupid' (*vištà* + *galvà*).

Although possessive compounds having the accent on the prior member are by no means many and can be regarded as exceptions without impairing the validity of the established rule, it may be suggested that the accent is justified in at least some of the instances. For, if a possessive compound, such as *bar̃štkubilis* 'fat-bellied', *ketùrratis* 'four-wheeled', *píenburnis* 'tender-mouthed', *šáukstsnapė* 'spoon-billed', be used frequently alone, that is, without the substantive which it modifies, it shows that the quality which specially characterizes the person or thing described dominates all others to such a degree that it can be substituted for its substantive. The adjectives then become the nouns ‘fat-belly’, ‘four-wheeler’, ‘tender-mouth’, ‘spoonbill’; the original relation of the two members to one another is reestablished; and the accent is placed on the determining or descriptive element just as in the compounds of Class I. Cf. Engl. *fathead* beside *fatheaded*, *spoonbill* = the name of a duck, *tenderfoot* beside *tenderfooted*, Germ. *Dickkopf* ‘thickhead’, beside *dickköpfig* ‘thickheaded’.

The accent of possessive compounds in Sanskrit, Greek, and Germanic is opposed to that in Lithuanian. But in these languages other considerations overshadow the logical emphasis given to the second member by the primary accent. In Sanskrit it is the consideration of the word-rhythm peculiar to that tongue. The accent, usually placed on the suffix of the compound (as of simplicia also), gave expression to the word-rhythm. Yet its value as a means of differentiation between two compounds similar in form but not in function is likewise not lost sight of. Because the majority of tatpuruṣa and karmadhāraya compounds are stressed on the final member, the possessive compounds in general take the natural accent of the prior member.[3] There is evidence, however, that this system of accentuation is not original: (1) when the particles *su-* ‘well’ and *dus-* ‘ill’ or the numerals *dvi-* ‘two’ and *tri-* ‘three’ are in the first position, they remain unaccented;[4] (2) in adverbial compounds the negative particle *a*(*n*)- is accented if the compound is an immutatum, otherwise it loses its stress;[5] (3) about 450 possessive compounds in the Rig-Veda and the Atharva-Veda are accented either on the suffix or on the stem of the final member.[6]

In Greek the word-rhythm also plays the principal part: the very numerous possessives fell first under the requirements of the three-syllable law, while certain immutata (see p. 49) retained the accent of the second member and, although numerous immutata went over into the accentuation of the mutata, the reverse process did not take place.[7] But the strong expiratory accent of the Germanic languages rests on the first syllable of all nominal compounds, irrespective of class, thus necessitating the adoption of another means of differentiation between possessive compounds and immutata. A characteristic ending,[8] indicative of adjectival function, was therefore added to compounds of the former group: Goth. *guma-kun-d-*, lit. 'having the race of man', 'being of the race of man', OHG *frawa-muat-i* 'happy-spirited', ON *hard-hugaðr* 'hard-headed', Engl. *tender-heart-ed*, Germ. *dick-köpf-ig* 'thick-headed'.[9]

---

[3] Whitney: Gram. §1295.

[4] Wackernagel: Gram. 2. 1. §114.

[5] Knauer: KZ 27. 8.

[6] Garbe: KZ 28. 518, note 1.

[7] Wheeler: Der griechische Nominalaccent 91.

On the other hand, the accentuation of these compounds in Lithuanian is supported by the strong probability of the same accentuation existing in Albanian before the appearance of the present law, which requires all words to be stressed on the penult, and by corresponding examples in Slavic, e.g. Russ. *zolotorúnnyj* 'with a golden fleece', *zolotorúčka* 'golden-handed',[10] *bĕlorúkij* 'with white hands', *bĕlobróvyj* 'with white eyebrows', Serb. *bjelònoga* 'white-footed' (but also *bjélogūz* 'with a white arse'[11]).

---

[8] As in Lithuanian (see p. 31).

[9] Justi: Zusammensetzung 56.

[10] Jokl: Untersuchungen 45–6.

[11] Hirt: Indogerm. Gram. 5. 381.

# CHAPTER VIII

## ACCENTUATION IN CLASS IV

### COMPOUNDS WITH A VERBAL DERIVATIVE AS FINAL MEMBER

The fourth class of compounds consists of those having a verbal derivative as final member; these are nomina agentis and nomina actionis. Nomina agentis are distinguished by a tendency to accent the final syllable (and sometimes the stem) of the second member, while nomina actionis stress in general the stem or the suffix vowel (if originally accented) of the prior component.[1] But cross-currents are more powerful in this than in other classes of compounds and have brought about a certain degree of confusion in the system of accentuation prevailing in Class IV. The variation of stress is clearly shown in the following compounds, which occur at times with the primary accent on the first member, at times on the second: *aũkskalis*, *aukskalỹs* 'goldsmith' (*áuksas* + *kalù*, *kálti*), *bárvedys* (N), *barvedỹs* 'the foreman in charge of the mowing of grain' (*bãras* 'portion of a field' + *vedù*, *vèsti* 'to lead'), *bar̃zdskutis*, *barzd(a)skutỹs* 'razor' (*barzdà* 'beard' + *skutù*, *skũsti* 'to shave'), *bóbkalis*, *bobkalỹs* 'fourth husband', lit. 'linked to an old woman' (*bóba* + *kalù*, *kálti*), *bùlbkasis*, *bulbkasỹs* 'potato digger' (*bùlbė* + *kasù*, *kàsti*), *gárlinda*, *garlendà* 'aperture through which steam rises from the oven' (*gãras* 'steam' + *lendù*, *lį̃sti* 'climb'), *grõmiatnešis*, *gromiatnešỹs* 'bearer of letters' (*grõmiata* + *nešù*, *nèšti*), *kanãplesis*, *kanaplesỹs* 'picker of hemp' (*kanãpės* + *lesù*, *lèsti*), *kérplėša*, *kérplėšas*, *kerplé·ša* 'uprooted tree' (*kẽras* 'decayed tree-trunk' + *plé·šiu*, *plé·šti* 'rend', 'tear'), *kraũlieja*, *krauliejỹs* 'one who purposely sheds blood' (*kraũjas* + *líeju*, *líeti*), *kraũsurba*, *krausurbỹs* 'blood-sucker' (*surbiù*, *sur̃pti*), *grýnšalas*, *grynšalà* 'frost without snow' (*grýnas* 'pure' + *šalù*, *šálti* 'to freeze'), *lẽdžyga(s)*, *ledžygà*, *ledžvygà* (Wied.) 'horse-shoe', 'ice-spur' (*lẽdas* 'ice' + *žengiù*, *žeñgti* 'to tread', 'walk'), *mar̃tvežis*, *martvežỹs* 'conductor of a bride' (*martì* + *vežù*, *vèšti*), *mážkalbis*, *mažkalbà* 'one who speaks little' (*mãžas* + *kalbù*, *kalbé·ti*), *pir̃mlakos*,

---

[1] The rule is of course not valid for compounds which retain an accented composition vowel. See p. 20 above.

*pir̃mlakai, pirmlekaĩ* 'the pure grain which falls toward the front in winnowing' (*pìrmas* 'first' + *lekiù, lẽ·kti* 'to fly'), *síel(a)vartas, sėlvartà* 'distress' (*siela* 'pain', *sėlà* 'weakness' + *veriù, vérti* 'break', 'rend'), *šášbaudis, šašbaudỹs* 'scabby or scurfy man' (*šã̌šas* 'scab' + *baudžiù, baũsti* 'chastise'), *vỹžpinis, vyžpinỹs* 'instrument for braiding bast shoes' (*vyžà* 'bast shoe' + *pinù, pìnti* 'to braid').

Where nomina agentis are accented on the first member rather than on the stem or the suffix of the second component, the logical prominence of the prior member, as in those possessive compounds which take the accent in the same place, must be drawn to account; in other words, they have lost their adjectival function and become substantives. Where, on the other hand, nomina actionis are stressed on the final member, nomina agentis, as in Sanskrit,[2] most probably lie at their foundation and they have been transformed into nomina actionis without change of accent. Even compounds in which the second component has the meaning of a past passive participle and which take the accent on the prior member, stress the last component in a few cases, e.g. *duobpãrašas* 'what is written on a grave', 'epitaph' (*duobẽ·* + *parašaũ, parašýti*), *kaklāvynẽ·* 'what is wound about the neck', 'neck-band' (*kãklas* + *vynióju, vynióti*), *laukneš̀à* 'what is carried to the field', 'wooden vessel in which food is carried to workers in the field' (*laũkas* + *nešù, nèšti*), *nauvedà, nauvedžià, nauvedỹs* 'one who is newly married' (*naũjas* 'new' + *vedù, vèsti* 'to lead').

Although the accentuation of compounds with verbal derivatives in the second place often fails to denote their true function, yet the gradual development of the tendency to differentiate the two groups by means of the position of the primary accent is not entirely obscured. The first of the following lists contains compounds stressed on the stem of the prior member, the second contains compounds which have the accent on the suffix of the final component, and the third is made up of compounds which accent the stem of the second member. It will be seen that both nomina actionis and nomina agentis are found in the first list, while in the remaining lists the former are hardly represented at all.

(1) *aké·tvilka* 'harrow-sledge' (*aké·čios* 'harrow' + *velkù, vil̃kti* 'to draw'), *akménkalis* 'hewer of stone' (*akmuõ* + *kalù, kálti*), *añtralakai* 'grain of secondary quality' (*añtras* 'second' + *lekù, lẽ·kti* 'to fly'), *ãkšvita* 'euphrasia', 'eye-bright' (*akìs* + *švitù, švité·ti* 'to gleam'), *aliẽjdaris* 'manufacturer of oil' (*aliẽjus* + *daraũ, darýti*), *aré·lkgeris*

---

[2] **Hirt: Akzent 321.**

‘drinker of brandy’ (*aré·lka* + *geriù, gérti*), *áukskasis* ‘gold-digger’ (*áuksas* + *kasù, kàsti*), *aũskara*(*s*) ‘ear-ornament’ (*ausìs* + *kariù, kárti* ‘to hang’, ‘be suspended’), *avìnvedis* (J) ‘shepherd’ (*ãvinas* + *vedù, vèsti*), *bajórvedis* ‘leader of the nobles’ (*bajõras*), *balánskelis* ‘splinterer’ (*balanà* ‘splint’ + *skeliù, skélti* ‘to split’), *balvóngarbis* ‘idol-worshipper’ (*balvõnas* + *gárbinu, gárbinti*), *býbelnešis* ‘hawker of Bibles’ (*býbelės* + *nešù, nèšti* ‘to carry’), *blaũzdlauža* ‘a rugged road’, ‘a half-frozen way that neither holds nor breaks; on which men and animals can easily break their legs’ (K) (*blauzdà* ‘shin’ + *láužau, láužyti* ‘to break’), *bliũdlaižis* ‘plate-licker’ (*bliũdas* + *laižaũ, laižýti*), *bùlvasodis* ‘potato-planter’ (*bùlvė* + *sodinù, sodìnti*), *cùkarkepis* ‘confectioner’ (*cukar-* from Germ. *Zucker* or *cukrus* ‘sugar’? + *kepù, kèpti* ‘to bake’), *cíekdeginis* ‘branding iron’ (*cíekis* ‘sign’ + *dẽginu, dẽginti* ‘to burn something’), *dántkalis* ‘dentist’ (*dantìs* ‘tooth’ + *kalù, kálti*), *dal̃gkalis* ‘instrument for sharpening scythes’ (*dal̃gis*), *diẽnpelnis* ‘day-worker’, ‘wage-earner’ (*dienà* ‘day’ + *pelnaũ, pelnýti* ‘to earn’), *diẽnraštis* ‘daily paper’ (*rašaũ, rašýti* ‘to write’), *diẽvšaukis* ‘mediator’, lit. ‘caller on God’ (*diẽvas* + *šaukiù, šaũkti*), *drùskkasis* ‘salt-miner’ (*druskà* + *kasù, kàsti*), *dúmalaidė* ‘smoke-catcher’, ‘chimney’, ‘funnel’ (*dúmai* ‘smoke’ + *láidau, láidyti* ‘to throw’), *dúmlinda* = *dúmalaidė* (*lendù, lį̃sti* ‘crawl’, ‘climb’), *dúmtakis* = *dúmalaidė* (*tekù, teké·ti* ‘run’, ‘rise’), *dùm*(*a*)*traukis* = *dúmalaidė* (*tráukiu, tráukti* ‘draw’, ‘attract’), *dúonėdis* ‘bread-eater’ (*dúona* + *é·du, é·sti*), *dúonkepis* ‘used for bread-baking’ (*kepù, kèpti*), *durñkalbis* ‘speaker of foolish things’ (*dur̃nas* ‘foolish’, ‘wild’ + *kalbù, kalbé·ti*), *gaĩdgystė, gaĩdgysta, gaĩdystė* (contracted from *gaĩdgystė*) ‘cockcrow’, ‘early morning’ (*gaidỹs* + *gýstu, gýsti*), *gãralaidė* ‘hole or funnel for the escape of steam’ (*gãras* + *láidau, láidyti*), *gélžkasis* ‘iron mine’ (*gelžìs* + *kasù, kàsti*), *girñkalis* ‘millstone-cutter’ (*gìrna* + *kalù, kálti*), *gývakaras* ‘weak, barely alive man’, ‘one hanging on to life’ (*gývas* ‘alive’ + *kariù, kárti* ‘to hang’), *gyvãtmušis* ‘serpent-killer’ (*gyvãtė* + *mušù, mùšti*), *glỹtlaiža* ‘snotty-nosed person’ (*glytė* ‘snot’ + *laižaũ, laižýti*, ‘lick’, ‘flatter’), *grą̃žtspiros* ‘bore-chips’, ‘what is beaten out by an auger’ (*grą̃štas* + *spiriù, spìrti*), *greĩtrašis* ‘rapid writer’ (*greĩtas* + *rašaũ, rašýti*), *grúodšalas* ‘roughly frozen earth’ (*grúodas* ‘roughly frozen earth’ + *šalù, šálti* ‘freeze’), *ýldagtis, il̃dagtis* (J) ‘burning-iron’ (*ýla* ‘awl’ + *degù, dègti* ‘to burn’), *iškãddaris* ‘one who does injury’ (*iškadà* + *daraũ, darýti*), *káildžiautis* ‘drier of skins’ (*káilis* + *džiáuju, džiáuti*), *kálkdegis* ‘lime-burner’ (*kálkis* + *degù, dègti*), *kálnkasis* (K), *kálnkastis* (KDL and LN) ‘mine’ (*kálnas* ‘hill’ + *kasù, kàsti* ‘to dig’), *kamiñšluostis, kamìnšluosta* ‘chimney-broom’ (*kãminas* +

*šlúostau, šlúostyti* ‘to wipe’), *karũnnešis* ‘standard-bearer’ (*karunà* + *nešù, nèšti*), *kãspinas, kãspinis* ‘hair-band’ (*kasà* ‘braid of hair’ + *pinù, pìnti* ‘to plait’), *kẽliaryštis* knee-band’ (*kelỹs* + *rišù, rìšti*), *kélrodžius* (acc. pl.) ‘road-signs’ (*kẽlias* + *ródau, ródyti* ‘to show’), *kiaũlžviegis* ‘pig-squealer’ (*kiaũlė* + *žviegiù, žviẽgti*), *kiñvarpa*(*s*) ‘timber-sow’, ‘wood-fretter’ (*kini-* for *kirmis* ‘worm’ [Buga: ALAV 10] + *varpaũ, varpýti* ‘pierce’), *kir̃mvarpa, kir̃mvarpis, kìrvarpa, kìrvarpis* (K) ‘worm-hole’, ‘what is pierced by worms’ (*kirmis* + *varpaũ, varpýti*), *knỹgadirbis* ‘worker with books’ (*knỹgos* + *dìrbu, dìrbti*), *knỹgnešis* ‘book-carrier’ (*nešù, nèšti*), *knỹgvedis* ‘book-keeper’ (*vedù, vèsti*), *kraĩtvežis* ‘conveyer of dowry to house of bridegroom’ (*kraĩtis* ‘dowry’ + *vežù, vèšti* ‘to carry’), *kraũgeris* ‘blood-drinker’ (*kraũjas* + *geriù, gérti*), *krỹžbucis* ‘kisser of the Cross’ (*krỹžius* + *bučúoju, bučúoti*), *kruõpdirbis* ‘cutter of grain’ (*kruopà* + *dìrbu, dìrbti* ‘to work’), *kruõpėdis* ‘eater of groats’ (*é·du, é·sti*), *kùltupis* ‘stone-marten’ (*kulis* ‘stone’ + *tupiù, tũpti* ‘to perch’), *kùrmrausa, kùrmrausis* ‘mole-hill’ (*kùrmis* ‘mole’ + *rausiù, raũsti* ‘to burrow’), *kùrpdaris* ‘shoe-maker’ (*kùrpė* + *daraũ, darýti*), *laĩšknešis* ‘letter-carrier’ (*laĩškas* + *nešù, nèšti*), *lẽdlaužis* ‘ice-breaker’ (*lẽdas* + *láužiu, láušti*), *lẽdžingos* ‘skaters’ (*žengiù, žeñgti* ‘to tread’), *lỹknešis, lìktnešis, lìknašas, lìknešas* ‘light-bearer’, ‘lantern’ (*liktìs* + *nešù, nèšti*), *maĩtlesis* ‘carrion-eater’ (*maità* + *lesù, lèsti* ‘pick’, ‘peck’), *mẽdvaldis* ‘forester’ (*mẽdis* ‘tree’ + *valdaũ, valdýti* ‘to rule’), *mýlrodis* ‘mile-post’ (*mylẽ·* + *ródau, ródyti* ‘to show’), *mólkasis* ‘clay-pit’ (*mólis* + *kasù, kàsti*), *múrlaužis* ‘wall-breaker’ (*múras* + *láužiu, láušti*), *mùsmiris* ‘fly-death’, a mushroom (*musẽ·* + *mìrstu, mir̃ti* ‘to die’), *niẽkvieris* ‘superstitious person’, ‘believer in nonsense’ (*niẽkas* ‘nothing’, pl. *niẽkai* ‘nonsense’ + *viẽryju, viẽryti* ‘believe’), *óbelmušis* and *óbuolmušis* ‘dappled horse’ (*obelìs* ‘apple-tree’, *obuolỹs* ‘apple’ + *mušù, mùšti* ‘strike’, ‘beat’), *pastùrlakos* ‘the lighter and therefore less valuable grains which, during the winnowing process, fall farther away than the heavier’ (*pasturas* ‘last’ + *lekiù, lẽ·kti* ‘to fly’), *pé·dsakos* ‘trace’, ‘trail’ (*pėdà* ‘footstep’ + *sekù, sèkti* ‘to follow’), *pelé·dneša, pelé·dnešė* ‘field-mouse’, ‘what is carried away by the owl’ (*pelé·da* ‘owl’ + *nešù, nèšti*), *pẽtnešos* ‘what are carried by the shoulders’, ‘suspenders’ (*petỹs* + *nešù, nèšti*), *pil̃vkalbis* ‘ventriloquist’ (*pil̃vas* ‘stomach’ + *kalbù, kalbé·ti* ‘to speak’), *pil̃vpenis* ‘parasite’, lit. ‘stomach-fattener’ (*penù, pené·ti*), *pipìrgrudis* ‘pepper-pounder’ (*pipìras* + *grúdžiu, grústi*), *pirm̃gimis* ‘first-born’ (*pìrmas* + *gemù, gim̃ti*), *pirm̃takos* ‘firstlings’ (*tekù, teké·ti* ‘run’, ‘rise’), *plìkšala* ‘frost without snow’ (*plìkas* ‘bare’, ‘bald’ + *šalù, šálti* ‘to freeze’), *plónaudėjė* ‘weaver (fem.) of fine material’ (*plónas* 'fine' + *áudžiu, áusti*), *pùsbudis* 'half-awake' (*pùsė* + *bundù, bùsti*), *pùsmigis* 'half-asleep' (*mingù, mìkti* 'to go to sleep'), *pùsnokis* 'half-ripe' (*nókstu, nókti* 'ripen'), *pùssirpis* 'half-ripe' (*sirpstù, sir̃pti*), *pùsviris* 'half-cooked' (*vérdu, vìrti*), *rañkšluostis* 'napkin' (*rankà* 'hand' + *šlúostau, šlúostyti* 'wipe'), *rìtmuša(s)* 'mallet for beating a roll of cloth' (*ritìnis* + *mušù, mùšti*), *rokùndvedis* 'book-keeper', 'accountant' (*rokùndas* 'account' + *vedù, vèsti*), *rũdkasis* 'ore miner' (*rudà* + *kasù, kàsti*), *rùkliežiai* 'valueless goods and chattels' (*raukiù, raũkti* 'pucker', 'contract' + *liežiù, liẽšti* 'to lick', 'to lick out of a narrow chink'[3]), *sáugira* 'boaster' (*savè* 'self' + *giriù, gìrti* 'to boast'), *skánliža* 'tit-bits', 'dainty morsels' (*skanùs* 'pleasant to the taste' + *liežiù, liẽšti* 'to lick'), *séiltekis* 'flow of saliva' (*séilė* + *tekù, teké·ti*), *stáltiesė* 'table-cloth' (*stãlas* 'table' + *tiesiù, tiẽsti* 'to spread'), *subìnlaižis* 'fawner' (*subinẽ·* 'arse' + *laižaũ, laižýti* 'to lick'), *subìnplakis* 'arse-whipper' (*plakù, plàkti*), *subìnšluostė* 'closet-paper' (*šlúostau, šlúostyti* 'wipe'), *sùltekis* 'the month when sap flows', 'April' (*sulà* + *tekù, teké·ti*), *svíestmušė, svíestmušis* 'butter-vat', 'vessel in which butter is churned' (*svíestas* 'butter' + *mušù, mùšti* 'to beat'), *šárvdaris* 'maker of weapons' (*šárvas* + *daraũ, darýti*), *šãšdanga* 'covered with a scab or crust' (*šãšas* + *dengiù, deñgti*), *šìrdgilas* 'heart-ache' (*širdìs* + *gẽlia, gélti* impers. 'to ache'), *šìrdperša* 'heart-ache' (*peršti, peršé·ti* impers. 'to ache', 'to pain'), *šùnjoda* 'one chased by dogs' = 'a prostitute' (*šuõ* + *jóju, jóti*), *švìnkasis* 'lead-mine' (*švìnas* + *kasù, kàsti*), *taurẽ·llaižis* 'plate-licker' (*taurẽ·lius* + *laižaũ, laižýti*), *tólrašis* 'far-writer' = 'a telegraph' (*tolùs* + *rašaũ, rašýti*), *ùbagplakis* 'beggar-whipper' = 'a constable' (*ùbagas* + *plakù, plàkti*), *vaĩdvilkis* 'plotter', 'intriguer' (*vaĩdas* 'quarrel', 'dispute' + *velkù, vil̃kti* 'draw', 'pull'), *vaĩkvedis* 'tutor' (*vaĩkas* 'boy' + *vedù, vèsti* 'to lead'), *vargõndaris* 'organ-builder' (*vargõnas* + *daraũ, darýti*), *várprinktė* 'gleaning' (*várpa* 'ear of grain' + *renkù, riñkti* 'to glean'), *vą̃skaras* 'hook on which to hang a pot' (*vą̃sas* 'hook' + *kariù, kárti* 'to hang'), *viẽltraukis* 'wire-puller' (*vielà* + *tráukiu, tráukti*), *vil̃ktrasa* 'werwolf' (*vil̃kas* 'wolf' + *tresiù, trẽ·sti* 'be ruttish'), *výrėdė* 'shrew', 'vixen', lit. 'man-eater' (*výras* + *é·du, é·sti*), *vỹžadis* 'instrument for weaving bast shoes' (*vyžà* + *adaũ, adýti* 'to sew'), *žaĩbkreipis* 'lightning-rod' (*žaĩbas* 'lightning' + *kreipiù, kreĩpti* 'to turn'), *žą̃slasa* 'what is pecked at by geese', a kind of plant (*žąsìs* + *lesù, lèsti*), *žémgrindas* 'road laid through a marsh' (*žẽmė* 'earth' + *grindžiù, grį̃sti* 'to put boards or stones over a piece of ground'), *žémskirė* 'earth thrown up to divide two fields' (*skiriù, skìrti* 'to divide'), *žibùrnešis* 'candle-bearer' (*žiburỹs* + *nešù, nèšti*).

---

[3] KLD 361a.

(2) *abyrankgalį̃s* 'one who can go both right and left' (*abyrañkis* 'two-handed' + *galiù, galé.ti* 'to be able'), *aiškiaregỹs* 'one who sees clearly' (*aiškus* + *regiù, regé·ti*), *akmenlaužỹs* 'stone-cutter' (*akmuõ* + *láužiu, láušti*), *auksādarỹs* 'goldsmith' (*áuksas* + *daraũ, darýti*), *aukštšokỹs* 'rope-dancer' (*áukštas* 'high' + *šóku, šókti* 'to spring', 'dance'), *bad(a)dvėsỹs* 'one who is dying from hunger' (*bãdas* + *dvesiù, dvẽ·sti*), *bangputỹs* 'the wave-foamer', supposedly a god of the sea or wind, now forgotten (*bangà* 'wave' + *putóju, putóti* 'to foam'), *bobvedỹs* 'husband of an old woman' (*bóba* + *vedù, vèsti* 'to lead', 'marry'), *briedmušỹs* 'stag-hunter', 'poacher' (*bríedis* 'stag' + *mušù, mùšti* 'to strike'), *burtametỹs* 'caster of lots' (*bùrtas* + *metù, mèsti*), *darb(a)davỹs* 'giver of work', 'employer' (*dárbas* + *dúodu, daviaũ, dúoti*), *darbvedỹs* 'conductor of a piece of work' (*vedù, vèsti*), *didgalį̃s* 'powerful' (*dìdis* 'great' + *galiù, galé·ti* 'be able'), *didžiurỹs* 'one who acts haughtily' (*turiù, turé·ti* 'to have'), *dykpisỹs* 'one who cohabits in vain' (*dykas* 'empty', 'inactive' or *dykà* 'in vain' + *pisù, pìsti* 'coire cum femina'), *dyvdarỹs* 'doer of wonders', 'magician' (*dỹvas* + *daraũ, darýti*), *drebkulỹs* 'god of the earthquake' (*drebù, drebé·ti* 'tremble' + *kuliù, kùlti* 'to strike'[4]), *duonkepẽ·* 'kneading-trough' (*dúona* 'bread' + *kepù, kèpti* 'to bake'), *duonkepỹs* 'baker' (*kepù, kèpti*), *dušiažudỹs* 'soul-killer', 'heretic' (*dušià* + *žudaũ, žudýti*), *duobkasỹs* 'grave-digger' (*duobẽ·* + *kasù, kàsti*), *eiliadarỹs* 'arranger', 'dance-arranger' (*eilẽ·* 'row' + *daraũ, darýti*), *eiliadirbỹs* 'poetaster' (*dìrbu, dìrbti* 'to work'), *eiliakalỹs* 'poetaster' (*kalù, kálti* 'to forge'), *eiliarašỹs* 'poet' (*rašaũ, rašýti* 'to write'), *galv(a)žudỹs*, *galžudỹs* 'head-murderer', 'murderer' (*galvà* + *žudaũ, žudýti*), *garbpelnỹs* 'one who wishes to earn glory' (*garbẽ·* + *pelnaũ, pelnýti* 'to earn'), *gernorį̃s* 'well-wishing' (*gẽras* 'good' + *nóriu, noré·ti*), *gyrpelnỹs* 'desirous of fame' (*gỹrius* + *pelnaũ, pelnýti*), *grabkasỹs* 'grave-digger' (*grãbė* + *kasù, kàsti*), *jautaganỹs* 'tender of cattle' (*jáutis* 'ox' + *ganaũ, ganýti*), *jautvedẽ·* 'guide-strap around the horns of an ox, by which he is harnessed to the yoke' (*vedù, vèsti* 'to lead'), *juokdarỹs* 'joke-maker' (*juõkas* + *daraũ, darýti*), *kaklāvynẽ·* 'what is wound about the neck', 'neck-band' (*kãklas* + *vynióju, vynióti*), *kar(v)pisỹs*, lit. 'one who has a coitus with a cow', but, according to Ness. 181a, 'one who has many warts', 'whoremonger' (*kárvė* 'cow' or perhaps *kárpa* 'wart' + *pisù, pìsti* 'coire cum femina'), *karžygỹs* 'warrior' (*kãras* 'war' + *žengiù,*

---

[4] Ness. 154b, 208b.

*žeñgti* 'walk', 'go'), *kelmakasỹs* 'one who digs up stumps' (*kélmas* + *kasù, kàsti*), *kelnšikỹs* 'one who empties his bowels in his trousers' (*kélnės* + *šikù, šìkti*), *kel(ia)taisỹs* 'road-repairer' (*kẽlias* + *taisaũ, taisýti*), *kiaulbezỹs, kiaulbizdà* 'sudden whirlwind' (facetious) (*kiaũlė* 'pig' + *bezù, bezé·ti* and *bezdù, bezdé·ti* 'to allow stomach-wind to escape'), *kirmgraužà* 'tree-worm' (*kirmis* 'worm' + *griáužiu, griáužti* 'gnaw', 'nibble'), *knygrišỹs* 'book-binder' (*knỹgos* + *rišù, rìšti*), *kraugerà, krau(ja)gerỹs* 'blood-sucker', 'vampire' (*kraũjas* + *geriù, gérti* 'to drink'), *krauleidỹs* 'blood-letter' (*léidžiu, léisti*), *kryžlaižỹs* 'kisser of the Cross' (*krỹžius* + *laižaũ, laižýti* 'to lick'), *kumellupỹs* 'one who flogs horses to death' (*kumẽlė* 'mare' + *lupù, lùpti* 'to flog'), *kurpsiuvỹs* 'shoe-maker' (*kùrpė* + *siuvù, síuti* 'to sew'), *lappisỹs* 'one who fornicates with foxes', an abusive term (*lãpė* + *pisù, pìsti*), *laukneša* 'a wooden vessel in which food is carried to workers in the field' (*laũkas* 'field' + *nešù, nèšti* 'carry'), *lentpiovỹs* 'board-cutter', 'sawyer' (*lentà* + *piáuju, piáuti*), *mažtikỹs* 'one who has little faith' (*mãžas* 'little' + *tikiù, tiké·ti* 'believe'), *miestvaldỹs* 'burgomaster', 'mayor' (*miẽstas* 'town' + *valdaũ, valdýti* 'to rule'), *namūdarỹs* 'builder of houses', 'architect' (*nãmas* + *daraũ, darýti*), *motynžudỹs* 'matricide' (*mótyna* + *žudaũ, žudýti*), *naštnešỹs* 'load-carrier' (*naštà* + *nešù, nèšti*), *nausėdà, nausėdỹs* 'new settler' (*naũjas* + *sé·du, sé·sti*), *nauvedà, nauvedžià, nauvedỹs* 'newly married' (*vedù, vèsti*), *niektauzà* 'one who chatters about nothing' (*niẽkas* + *tauziju, tauzyti*), *oškamelzẽ·* 'goat-milker', 'night-swallow' (*oškà* + *mélžiu, mìlžti*), *paknešỹs* 'pack-carrier' (*pãkas* + *nešù, nèšti*), *paukštveizdỹs* 'one who looks at birds' = 'soothsayer' (*paũkštis* + *véizdžiu, veizdé·ti*), *pečkurỹs* 'oven-heater' (*pẽčius* + *kuriù, kùrti*), *piningmainỹs* 'money-changer' (*piningaĩ* + *mainaũ, mainýti*), *pirmėjỹs* 'predecessor' (*pirm̃* 'before' + *einù, ejaũ, eĩti* 'go'), *pirmgimdẽ·* 'one who bears a child for the first time' (*pìrmas* + *gimdaũ, gimdýti*), *pyvvirỹs* 'beer-brewer' (*pývas* + *vérdu, vìrti* 'to cook'), *pulkvedỹs* 'leader of a troop' (*pul̃kas* + *vedù, vèsti*), *puplesỹs* 'bean-picker' = 'bullfinch' (*pupà* + *lesù, lèsti*), *pustpisỹs* 'one who is without children' (*pũstas* 'empty' + *pisù, pìsti*), *putveizdỹs* 'foam-seer' (*putà* + *véizdžiu, veizdé·ti* 'to look'), *rankpelnỹs* 'wage-earner' (*rankà* 'hand' + *pelnaũ, pelnỹti* 'to earn'), *savmylĩs* 'self-loving' (*savè* + *mýliu, mýlėti*), *storgiedỹs* 'bass-singer' (*stóras* 'thick', 'deep' + *gíedu, giedóti* 'sing'), *stubšikỹs* 'one who empties his bowels in a room' (*stubà* + *šikù, šìkti*), *šaltmirỹs* 'one who is freezing to death' (*šáltas* 'cold' + *mìrstu, mir̃ti* 'to die'), *šarvnešỹs* 'weapon-bearer' (*šárvas* + *nešù, nèšti*), *šienpiuviaĩ* 'hay-mowers' (*šiẽnas* + *piáuju, piáuti*), *šluotdarỹs* 'broom-maker' (*šlúota* + *daraũ*, *darýti*), *šluotrišỹs* 'broom-binder' (*rišù*, *rìšti*), *tėvžudỹs* 'patricide' (*té·vas* + *žudaũ*, *žudýti*), *vaiskvedỹs* 'leader of an army' (*vaĩskas* + *vedù*, *vèsti*), *vienvaldỹs* 'one who rules alone', 'monarch' (*víenas* 'one' + *valdaũ*, *valdýti*), *viermainỹs* 'one who changes his belief', 'apostate' (*vierà* + *mainaũ*, *mainýti*), *vilkatakỹs* 'werwolf' (*vil̃kas* 'wolf' + *tekù*, *teké·ti* 'run'), *visgalį̃s* 'the Almighty' (*vìsas* 'all' + *galiù*, *galé·ti* 'be able'), *žembarỹs*, *žemberỹs* 'earth-strewer', 'god of the earth' (*žẽmė* + *beriù*, *ber̃ti*), *žemgulỹs* 'what lies on the ground' (*guliù*, *gulé·ti*), *žemžiurà* 'one who stares at the ground' (*žiuriù*, *žiuré·ti*), *žiedlikỹs* 'what remains from the blossom or flower' (LN), 'core of fruit' (KDL) (*žíedas* 'blossom' + *liekù*, *lìkti* 'remain'), *žmogėdỹs*, *žmogėdà*, *žmogėdrà* 'man-eater' (*žmogùs* + *é·du*, *é·sti*), *žmogžudà*, *žmogžudỹs* 'man-murderer' (*žudaũ*, *žudýti*), *žodmainà* 'conjugation' (*žõdis* 'word' + *mainaũ*, *mainýti* 'to change').

(3) *akmengráužis* 'stone-driller' (*akmuõ* + *gráužiu*, *gráušti*), *akimójis*, *akymójis* 'moment', 'twinkling of an eye' (*akìs* + *móju*, *móti* 'to wink'), *badgáltis* 'one who is famished from being a miser, from being stingy' (*bãdas* 'hunger' + *gẽlia*, *gélti* impers. 'to pain', 'to ache'), *devynkal̃bis*[5] 'nine-voiced' (*devynì* + *kalbù*, *kalbé·ti* 'to speak'), *didžkal̃bis* 'garrulous person' (*dìdis* 'large', 'great'), *didžtũris* (also *didžturỹs*) 'one who acts haughtily', 'boaster' (*turiù*, *turé·ti* 'to have') *duobpãrašas* 'what is written on a grave', 'epitaph' (*duobẽ·* + *parašaũ*, *parašýti*), *geradé·jis* 'doer of good' (*gẽras* + *dedù*, *dé·jau*, *dé·ti* 'put', 'place'), *gyvé·da*, *gyvé·dra* 'cannibal' (*gývas* 'alive' + *é·du*, *é·sti* 'to eat'), *graužavìrba* 'a small fish which is fond of gravel' (*gráužas* 'gravel' + *virbinu*, cf. Buga: ALAV 10), *gvaltplé·ša* 'one who does violence', also 'one who strains his voice' (*gvalta*[s] 'violence' + *plé·šiu*, *plé·šti* 'to rend', 'tear'), *kiaulé·da* 'pig-eater' (*kiaũlė* + *é·du*, *é·sti*), *kryžeivis* 'crusader' (*krỹžius* 'cross' + *einù*, *eĩti* 'go'), *mesẽ·dis*, *miesẽ·dis* 'flesh-eater' (*mesà*, *miesà* + *é·du*, *é·sti*), *naktigùltas* 'night-lodging' (*naktìs* + *guliù*, *gulé·ti* 'to lie'), *niekkal̃bis* 'chatterer' (*niẽkas* 'nothing' + *kalbù*, *kalbé·ti* 'to speak'), *niekplũdis* 'chatterer' (*plústu*, *plústi*), *pečalúnda*, *pečialánda*, *pečlìnda* 'what hides in the oven' = 'a wren' (*pẽčius* + *lendù*, *lį̃sti* 'creep into'), *pelenrũsis*, *pelen*(*d*)*rũsė* (also *pelenrusà*) 'stirrer of ashes', 'scullion', 'Cinderella' (*pelenaĩ* + *rausiù*, *raũsti*), *pig*(*a*)*kal̃bis* 'a fluent speaker' (*pigùs* 'light' + *kalbù*, *kalbé·ti*), *piktadé·jas*[6] 'evil-doer' (*pìktas* 'bad' + *dedù*, *dé·ti*), *šienpiõvis* 'hay-mower' (*šiẽnas* + *piáuju*, *piáuti*), *žiemagul̃tas* 'winter-quarters' (*žiemà* + *guliù*, *gulé·ti*), *žiemkiñtis* 'what

---

[5] For words with -*kal̃bis*, cf. p. 28, note 30.

[6] Cf. LN 309.

endures over the winter' (*kenčiù, kę̃sti*), *žuvé·da, žuvé·dra* 'fish-eater' = 'a sea-gull' (*žuvìs* + *é·du, é·sti*).

In Greek compounded nomina agentis are oxytonized and nomina actionis are paroxytonized,[7] while it is a firmly fixed rule in Sanskrit that nomina agentis are stressed on the final syllable. But it is also true of the nomina actionis. Compare Hirt:[8] 'In Sanskrit compounds the accent rests also on the end when a nomen actionis forms the last member. But here, too, nomina agentis probably lie in most cases at their foundation, which too easily could be transformed into nomina actionis, as *surjatējás* "lustre of the sun" can originally have meant "gleaming like the sun".' But that the accentuation of nomina actionis in Sanskrit can be due also to an accent shift, brought about by the strong tendency of the language to stress the final syllable, is evidenced in those compounds which have a root-noun as second member, e.g. *karma-kr̥'t*. These, to be sure, are regularly accented on the root-noun, but the form of the second component points to previous lack of stress. Although they can be either nomina agentis or nomina actionis, Hirt says that 'the meaning of the nomen actionis is manifestly the older''.[9] Compounds made with the passive participle in *-ta-* or *-na-*, on the contrary, take the accent of their prior member[10] and may be compared with the Lithuanian compounds *aũskaras* 'ear-ornament', *pelé·dnešė* 'field-mouse', *pẽtnešos* 'suspenders', etc.

Finally, there are traces in the Germanic languages, despite their present unvarying accent on the first syllable, of a former stress on the final syllable of the second member. In Gothic the full endings offer some indication of such a stress,[11] and in other Germanic dialects nomina agentis are found with voiced spirants in the last syllable, which Hirt ascribes to original oxytonization, e.g. OE *wiđercora* 'rebel, apostate,' OE *heretoga*, OHG *herizogo* 'leader of an army', ON *Valkeri* 'Valkyrie'.[12]

---

[7] Wheeler: Der griechische Nominalaccent 69.

[8] Hirt: Akzent 321.

[9] Hirt: op. cit. 321.

[10] Whitney: Gram. §1273.

[11] Justi: Zusammensetzung 77.

[12] Hirt: loc. cit.

# CHAPTER IX

# ACCENTUATION IN CLASS V

## COMPOUNDS WITH A PREPOSITION OR AN ADVERB AS PRIOR MEMBER

Compounds of the fifth class are formed, outside of the few beginning with *at* (*ata, ato*) 'back', 'away', with prefixes corresponding to the separable prepositions of the compounded verbs. For *ãp* (*apì, apý*), as is proved by the almost exclusive use of the lengthened forms in composition, is an abbreviation of the preposition *apiẽ* 'around', 'over', and often has the adverbial significance of 'somewhat', 'rather', 'quite', while *pa* is the composition form of *põ* 'under', 'by', 'at', 'near', 'after'. Thus these words were originally independent adverbial prefixes, frequently retaining their adverbial meaning in composition and, by virtue of the principle which requires the stressing of the logically stronger element, generally attracting to themselves the primary accent of the compound. But possessive compounds, of which the great number beginning with *be-* 'without' and *daũg-* 'much', 'many', are particularly to be noted, stress the final component.[1]

The only serious exception to this rule is the prefix *pa-*. It yields its accent, in all but a few cases, to the succeeding noun or adjective. It is possible that the reason lies in its phonetic similarity with the merely perfective verbal prefix *pa-*, which adds relatively little to the actual significance of its verb. Further, the adverb *ne* 'not' is never accented except when particular emphasis upon the negation is desired, as in *nèprietelius* 'not-friend', 'enemy'.[2] In this regard the Lithuanian is at variance with IE custom.[3]

*añt* 'on', 'upon': *añtakės*, *añtakiai* 'eyebrows', 'eyelids' (*akìs* 'eye'), *añtausis* 'region near the ear' (*ausìs*), *añtdrapanės*, *añtdrapaniai* 'what is on the clothes' = 'menstrual discharges' (*drãpanos*), *ántežis* (J) but

---

[1] Cf. Hirt: Akzent 395. 'Auch im litauischen herrscht die regel das adverbium zu betonen' and 'Ausnahmen finden sich hauptsächlich bei mutierter (i.e. possessiver) betonung'.

[2] Schleicher: Gram. 132.

[3] Hirt: Akzent 312–3.

*ančezỹs*, *antežỹs* (Buga) 'place beside a field' (*ežẽ·* 'unploughed, narrow strip used as a boundary between two fields'), *añtgalvis* 'head-word', 'catch-word' (*galvà*), *añtgerklė* 'epiglottis' (*gerklẽ·* 'throat'), *ántgrabis* 'tombstone' (*grãbė* 'grave'), *añkaklė*, *añtkaklė* 'trouble', 'annoyance', 'what is on the neck' (*kãklas*), *añtkaulė* 'periosteum' (*káulas* 'bone'), *añtkrutis* 'breast-shield' (*krutìs* 'breast'), *añtlubis* 'deck of a boat' (*lubà* 'board', pl. = 'floor', 'ceiling'), *añtpetis* 'epaulette' (*petỹs* 'shoulder'), *añtpirštis* 'fore part of a shoe' (*pir̃štas* 'finger', 'toe'), *añtraštė* 'superscription' (*raštas* 'writing', 'document'), *añtskrebai*, *añtskrebiai* 'flap of a hat' (*skrebaĩ* 'flap of a hat'), *añtšlaitis* 'slope of a mountain' (*šlaĩtas* 'slope'), *añtsnukis* 'muzzle' (*snùkis* 'mouth'), *añtstaktis* 'door-post' (*stakta* 'post', 'door-post'), *añtšonis* 'region of the ribs' (*šónas* 'side'), *ántruris* 'lower part of the spine' (*rura* 'buttock'), *ánsniegis* 'traces of snow' (*sniẽgas* 'snow'), *ánttvartas* 'attic above a stable' (*tvártas* 'stable'), *añtvalnis* 'rise of ground' (*válnas* 'free'), *ántviršus* 'something added above measure', 'additional' (*viršùs* 'top'), *ántvagis* 'sloping furrow on a ploughed field' (*vagà* 'furrow'), *añtžemis* 'space above the earth' (*žẽmė*).

Beside *ančezỹs* 'narrow boundary strip between two fields', the compound *ankálnis* 'rise', 'eminence' (*kálnas* 'hill') is stressed on the final member. The accent of the latter may be due to the influence of its antonym *pakálnė* 'declivity', 'country at the foot of a hill'.

*ãp*, *apì*, *apý* 'around', 'about', 'somewhat', 'rather', 'quite': *apýaušra*, *apýaušris* 'almost dawn' (*aušrà*), *apýdrutis* 'rather strong' (*drútas*), *àpgalvis* (BLF), *ãpgalvis* (NSB), *apýgalvis* (J) 'headpiece of the harness' (*galvà* 'head'), *apýgarda(s)*, *apýgardis* 'neighborhood' (*gar̃das* 'town'), *apýgeris* 'rather good' (*gẽras*), *apýgiminė* 'distant relationship' (*giminẽ·* 'family'), *apýkaimis* 'environs of a village' (*kaĩmas*), *apìkaklė*, *apýkaklė*, *ãpkaklė* (Samog. *apkãklė*) 'collar' (*kãklas* 'neck'), *apýliuobė* 'feeding time', 'time when the cattle are fed at evening and the stalls are put in order' (*liuobà* 'the taking care of a stable, house, etc.'), *apýmuris* 'what lies around the wall' (*múras*), *apýnasris* 'bridle' (*nasraĩ* 'jaws'), *apýnosis* 'region around the nose' (*nósis*), *apýpietė*, *apýpietis* 'just before noon' (*piẽtus*), *apýplatis* 'somewhat broad' (*platùs*), *apýplikis* 'rather bald' (*plìkas*), *ãprankis*, *apíerankis*, *apýrankis* 'arm-band' (*rankà*), *apýriebis* 'rather fat' (*riebùs*), *apýruba*, *apýrubis* 'region near a boundary line' (*rubà*), *apýsenis* 'somewhat old' (*sẽnas*), *apýslabnỹs* 'somewhat weak' (*slãbnas* or *slabnùs*), *apýstalė* 'table full of people' (*stãlas* 'table'), *apýstoris* 'rather thick' (*stóras*), *apýtamsa*, *apýtamsis* 'twilight' (*tamsà* 'darkness'), *apýtrumpis* 'rather short' (*trum̃pas*), *apývakaris* 'almost evening' (*vãkaras*), *apýžabalis* 'nearly blind' (*žaba-*

*las*), *apýžalis* ‘somewhat raw’ (*žãlias* ‘green’, ‘raw’), *apýžiedis* ‘covering of a blossom’ (*žíedas* ‘blossom’), *ãpjuokas* ‘derision’, ‘laughter’ (*juõkas* ‘joke’), *ãpžarna* ‘entrails of a fish’ (*žárna*).

The second member is accented: *apdangà* ‘garment’ (*dangà* ‘covering’), *apeigà* ‘place in which one can go around something’ (K), ‘celebration’, ‘ceremony’ (L) (*eigà* ‘walk’), *apgirtỹs* ‘somewhat drunk’ (*gìrtas*).

*at* ‘away’, ‘back’: *ãtbalsis* ‘echo’ (*bal̃sas* ‘voice’), *ãtgarsis* ‘echo’ (*gar̃sas* ‘sound’), *ãtkalėdos* ‘week after Christmas’ (*kalẽ·dos* ‘Christmas), *àtkalnė* (BLF = *pakálnė*) ‘lowland’ (*kálnas* ‘hill’), *ãtkampis* ‘corner set aside’ (*kam̃pas*), *ãtpelnas* ‘reward’ (*pel̃nas* ‘gain’), *ãtramtis* ‘support for a heap of staw or hay’ (*ram̃tis* ‘perpendicular support’), *ãtsekminės* ‘Sunday after Whitsuntide’ (*sekminės*), *ãtšlaitė*, *ãtšlaitis* ‘slope of a river bank’ (*šlaĩtas*), *ãtvelykis* (sg.) and *ãtvelykės* (pl.) ‘Sunday after Easter’ (*velýkos*), *ãtžagaras* ‘upside down’, lit. ‘standing or moving in the direction of the branches’ (*žãgaras* ‘dry branch’).

The second element is accented: *atkrántė* ‘bank of a river’ (*krañtas* ‘bank’), *atpiũvis* ‘foreskin’ (*piũvis* ‘incision’), *atskrebaĩ* ‘hat-flap’ (*skrebaĩ*), *atspindulỹs* ‘reflection’ (*spindulỹs* ‘gleam’).

*be* ‘without’: *beãkis* ‘without eyes’ (*akìs*), *beasmẽnis* ‘impersonal’ (*asmuõ* ‘person’), *beaũsis* ‘without ears’ (*ausìs*), *bebaĩmis* ‘fearless’ (*báimė*), *bebal̃sis* ‘voiceless’ (*bal̃sas*), *bebar̃zdis* ‘beardless’ (*barzdà*), *bebùksvis* ‘without drawers’ (*bùksvos*), *bedañtis* ‘toothless’ (*dantìs*), *bedaĩktis* ‘abstract’ (*dáiktas* ‘thing’), *bedãlis* ‘without a share in a heritage’ (*dalìs*), *bedar̃bis* ‘workless’ (*dárbas*), *bediẽvas* ‘godless’ (*diẽvas*), *bedraũgis* ‘alone’, ‘without companions’ (*draũgas*), *bedùgnė* ‘bottomless abyss’ (*dùgnas* ‘ground’), *bedùgnis* ‘bottomless’ (*dùgnas*), *bedũmis* ‘smokeless’ (*dúmai*), *bedúonis* ‘breadless’ (*dúona*), *bedũšis* ‘soulless’ (*dušià*), *begãlė* ‘an infinite number’ (*gãlas* ‘end’), *begãlis* ‘endless’ (*gãlas*), *begal̃vis* ‘headless’ (*galvà*), *begé·dis* ‘shameless’ (*gé·da*), *bejaũsmis* ‘without feeling’ (*jausmas*), *bekaũlis* ‘boneless’ (*káulas*), *bekẽlis* ‘impassable way’ (*kẽlias* ‘road’), *bekir̃tis* ‘without accent’ (*kir̃tis*), *bekójis* ‘footless’ (*kója*), *bekũnas* ‘without body’ (*kúnas*), *bekraĩtė* ‘without dowry’ (*kraĩtis*), *bekrãštis* ‘without banks’ (*krãštas*), *bekraũjas* ‘bloodless’ (*kraũjas*), *bekvãpis* ‘odorless’ (*kvãpas*), *belaĩmis* ‘unfortunate’ (*láimė*), *belaĩsvis* ‘prisoner’ (*laĩsvas* ‘free’), *beliežùvis* ‘tongueless’ (*liežùvis*), *bemiẽgis* ‘sleepless’ (*miẽgas*), *bemiẽrnas* ‘intemperate’, ‘immoderate’ (*miẽrnas*), *bemìškis* ‘forestless’ (*mìškas*), *bemõmis* ‘motherless’ (*momà*), *bemotẽris* ‘bachelor’ (*moterà* ‘woman’), *bemõkslis* ‘without teaching’, ‘uneducated’ (*mókslas*), *benãgis* ‘hoofless’ (*nagà*), *benaũdis* ‘useless’ (*naudà*), *benõsis* 'noseless' (*nósis*), *beõris* 'without air' (*óras*), *beplaũkis* 'hairless' (*pláukas*), *bepluñksnis* 'featherless' (*plùnksna*), *bepõnis* 'masterless' (*põnas*), *beprãsmis* 'meaningless' (*prasmė*); *beprõtis* 'without understanding', 'insane' (*prõtas*)—also *bẽproiis!* (NSB); *berãgis* 'hornless' (*rãgas*), *berañkis* 'handless', 'armless' (*rankà*), *berãzumis* 'without understanding' (*rãzumas*), *besarmãtis* 'shameless' (*sarmatà*), *besmegẽnis* 'brainless' (*smegens* and *smegenys*), *besótis* 'insatiable' (*sótis*), *bespal̃vis* 'colorless' (*spalva*), *bešãlis* 'impartial' (*šalìs* 'side'), *bešìrdis* 'heartless' (*širdìs*), *betar̃pis* 'without a space between', 'immediate' (*tárpas*), *beté·vis* 'fatherless' (*té·vas*), *betur̃tis* 'without possessions' (*tur̃tas*), *betvar̃kis* 'without order' (*tvarkà*), *beuodẽgis* 'tailless' (*uodegà*), *beurẽ·dis* 'without office' (*urẽ·das*), *beũsis* 'without a mustache' (*ùsas*), *bevaĩkis* 'childless' (*vaĩkas*), *bevaĩzdis* 'view-less' = 'without power of imagination' (*váizdas*), *bevãlis* 'without will' (*valè*), *bevar̃dis* 'nameless' (*var̃das*), *beveĩdis* 'faceless' (*véidas*), *beviẽlis* 'without wires' (*vielà*), *bevýrė* 'unmarried woman' (*výras* 'man'), *bežãdis* 'speechless' (*žãdas* 'voice'), *bežẽmis* 'without land' (*žẽmė*).

*daũg* 'much', 'many': *daugiaãkis* 'many-eyed' (*akìs*), *daugdar̃bis* 'having much work' (*dárbas*), *daugiadir̃ksnis* 'with many fibers' (*dir̃ksnis*), *daug*(*ia*)*gal̃vis* 'many-headed' (*galvà*), *daugkam̃pis* 'many-cornered' (*kam̃pas*), *daugkõjis* 'many-footed' (*kója*), *daugialaĩškis* 'many-leaved' (*laĩškas*), *daugialãkštis* 'with many pages or sheets' (*lãkštas*), *daugialãpis* 'many-leaved' (*lãpas*), *daugiamẽtis* 'many-yeared' (*mẽtas*), *daugianãris* 'many-jointed' (*narỹs*), *daugianõris*, *daugnorà* 'covetous', 'avaricious' (*nóras* 'will', 'desire'), *daugiareĩksmis* 'with many meanings' (*reiksmė*), *daugpar̃vis* 'many-colored' (*párvas*), *daugiarũšis* 'of many kinds' (*rúšis*), *daugiasiẽnis* 'many-walled' (*síena*), *daugskiẽmenis* 'many-syllabled' (*skiemuõ*), *daugiasluõksnis* 'many-layered' (*sluogsnis*), *daugiaspar̃nis* 'many-winged' (*spar̃nas*), *daugiaspindùlis* 'many-rayed' (*spindulỹs*), *daugiãtaškis!* 'many-pointed', 'many-spotted' (*taškas*), *daugiavaĩkis* 'with many children' (*vaĩkas*), *daugiažeñklis* 'with many meanings' (*žénklas* 'sign', 'mark'), *daugžìnis* 'possessed of much knowledge' (*žinià*).

*draugè* 'with', 'together': *draũgbalsė* 'consonant' (*bal̃sas* 'voice', 'sound'), *draũgbrolis* 'comrade' (*brólis* 'brother'), *draũgdalininkas* 'co-sharer' (*daliniñkas*), *draũgkalinys* 'fellow-prisoner' (*kalinỹs*), *draũgkeleivis* 'fellow-traveller' (*keleĩvis*), *draũgmokįtinis* 'fellow-student' (*mokįtinis*), *draũgkareivis* 'companion in arms' (*kareĩvis* 'warrior'), *draũgsąnaris* 'member of a society' (*są́naris* 'member'), *draũgvaldonis* 'co-regent' (*valdõnas*).

*į*, *in* 'into': *į́dukrė*, *į́dukra* 'adopted daughter' (*dùkrė* and *dukrà* 'daughter'), *į́dukterė* 'adopted daughter' (*duktẽrė* 'adopted daughter'), *į̃kalba* 'persuasion' (*kalbà* 'speech'), *į̃krova* 'outlay', 'capital' (*krovà* 'load'), *į́landa* 'lurking place' (*landà* 'hole'), *į́nagė*, *į́nagis* (NSB *įnagẽ·*) 'what is taken into one's clutch', 'weapon' (*nãgas* 'claw', 'clutch'), *į̃namis* 'one who pays rent in another's house' (*nãmas* 'house'), *iñkapės* 'what is put into a grave with a deceased person' (*kãpas* 'grave-mound'), *į́rankis* 'what is put into the hand', 'bludgeon' (*rankà*), *į́sunis* 'adopted son' (*sunùs*), *į́vardžų* (gen. pl.) 'of pronouns' (*var̃das* 'name'), *į́žodis*, *ìnžodis* 'vow', 'superstition' (*žõdis* 'word'), *į́žvilgis* 'view', 'aspect', 'sight', Germ. 'Anblick' (*žvìlgis* 'look').

*ìš* 'out': *ìšdukterė* 'adopted daughter' (*duktẽrė*), *ìškalba* 'eloquence', 'apology' (*kalbà*), *ìškekšinis* 'illegal child' (*kẽkšė* 'prostitute'), *ìškelis* 'byway' (*kẽlias* 'road'), *ìšsunis* 'adopted son' (*sunùs*), *ìšvakariai* 'late evening' (*vãkaras*).

*ne* 'not': *nebáimė* 'fearlessness' (*báimė*), *nečiẽsas* 'unseasonable time' (*čiẽsas* 'time'), *negarbẽ·* 'dishonor' (*garbẽ·*), *nelãbas* 'bad' (*lãbas* 'good'), *neláima* 'misfortune' (*láima*), *nenaudà* 'worthless person' (*naudà* 'worth', 'use'), *nepigùs* 'heavy' (*pigùs* 'light'), *nepríetelius*, *nepríetelis* 'enemy' (*príetelius* 'friend'), *nesándora* 'discord' (*sándora* 'concord'), *netiesà* 'falsehood' (*tiesà* 'truth'), *netur̃tis* 'one who has no possessions' (*tur̃tas*), *neviẽrnas* 'untrue' (*viẽrnas*).

*pa-* (from *põ*) 'after', 'at', 'near', 'around', 'under', 'beside'. The first member is stressed: *pãausis* 'region near the ears' (*ausìs*), *pãčesnis* 'a subsequent celebration' (*česnas*), *pãdeimis* 'region of the Deime river' (*Deimė*), *pãdugnės* 'river bed' (*dùgnas* 'bottom', 'ground'), *pãgirios* 'the feeling after a drinking-bout' (*gìria* 'drink'), *pãilgas* 'oblong' (*ìlgas* 'long'), *pãilsis* 'weariness' (*-il̃sis* 'rest', only with *pa-* and *at-*), *pãjuodis* 'black-like' (*júodas* 'black'), *pãkrantis* 'coast' (*krañtas* 'shore', 'bank'), *pãlankė* 'field near a valley' (*lankà*), *pãlazdės* 'a kind of mushroom' (*lazdà* 'hazel-nut bush'), *pãmotė* 'stepmother' (*mótė*), *pãnagės* 'parts of a finger near the nail' (*nãgas*), *pãnedėlis* 'Monday' (*nedė́·le* 'Sunday'), *pãpečiai* 'armpits' (*petỹs* 'shoulder'), *pãpetės* 'lady's shirt-waist' (*petỹs*), *pãšukos* 'flock of cotton or wool' (*šùkos* 'comb'), *pãrugos* 'whey' (*rugiaĩ* 'rye'), *pásaitis* 'bond', 'band', 'ligament' (*saĩtas* 'bond', 'band'), *pãsmalkis* 'vapor', 'steam from wet wood' (*smal̃kas* 'vapor'), *pãsparnis* 'underwing' (*spar̃nas*), *pãsvodbis*, *pãsvodbė* 'what comes after a wedding' (*svodbà*), *pãšaltinis* 'place near a spring' (*šaltìnis*), *pãšventės* 'day after a holiday' (*šveñtė*), *pãvainikis* 'born beneath a wreath' = 'bastard' (*vainìkas*), *pãvargis* 'poverty' (*var̃gas* 'misery', 'need').

The second member is accented: *pabálkė* 'space between a beam and an upper floor-board' (*bálkis* 'beam'), *pabulỹs* 'diaper' (*bulìs* 'buttock'), *pabur̃nis* 'dainties' (*burnà* 'mouth'), *pabúteris, pabútaris* 'underlining' (*búteris, bútaris* 'lining'), *padalgẽ·* 'mown grass', 'swath' (*dal̃gis* 'scythe'), *padamỹs* 'region near a dam' (*dãmas*), *padángės* 'upper regions under Heaven' (*dangùs*), *padirvẽ·* 'field beside another field' (*dirvà*), *padúmė* 'chimney-tax' (*dúmai* 'smoke'), *pagalỹs* 'small piece of wood' (*gãlas*), *pagalvẽ·* 'part of a bed under the head' (*galvà*), *pagerklẽ·* 'dewlap' (*gerklẽ·* 'throat'), *pagirỹs* 'place near a forest' (*gìria*), *pagrabỹs* 'the way beside a ditch' (*grãbė*), *pagùrklis* 'part of the neck under the wind-pipe' (*gurklỹs* 'crop', 'craw'), *pajúrės* 'seashore' (*júrės* 'sea'), *pajúriai* 'spit of land separating an inland bay from the sea' (*júrės*), *pakaklỹs, pakaklẽ·* 'dewlap' (*kãklas* 'neck'), *pakalbà* 'vicious gossip' (*kalbà*), *pakal̃nė* 'lowland' (*kálnas* 'hill'), *pakam̃pis* 'a plotter' (K), 'a corner' (L) (*kam̃pas* 'corner'), *pakáušis* 'region of the occipital bone' (*káušas* 'scoop'), *pakelẽ·* 'knee-band' (*kelỹs* 'knee'), *pakelỹs* 'place on the road' (*kẽlias*), *pakiškẽ·* 'part of the leg under the hollow of the knee' (*kiškà*), *pakiemỹs* 'region around a village' (*kiẽmas*), *pakója* 'footstool' (*kója* 'foot'), *pakraštỹs* 'border', 'margin', 'coast' (*krãštas* 'bank of a river'), *pakré·slis* 'any stool-like contrivance' (*kré·slas*), *pakrúmis* 'what is under a bush' (*krúmas*), *pakúgė* 'hay-stack' (*kúgis* 'heap of hay'), *pakulnìs* 'heel of a shoe' (*kulnìs* 'heel'), *pakul̃nis* 'part of the foot under the heel' (*kulnìs*), *paláima* 'fortune', 'prosperity' (*láima* 'fortune'), *palapỹs* 'lowest part of a leaf' (*lãpas*), *paleñgvas* 'soft', 'quiet' (*leñgvas* 'light'), *paliáukis* 'dewlap' (*liáukos* 'jugular glands'), *palugnùs* 'agreeable', 'flattering' (*lugnùs* 'pliant'), *pamarỹs* 'region near a bay' (*mãrės*), *pamergẽ·* 'maid of honor' (*mergà* 'girl'), *pamúris* 'place under a wall' (*múras*), *paodegỹs* 'crupper' (*uodegà* 'tail'), *papilvẽ·* 'region under the stomach' (*pil̃vas*), *paprotỹs* 'custom', 'habit' (*prõtas* 'the understanding'), *paragẽ·* 'under-horn' = 'cabin in the bow of a boat' (*rãgas* 'horn'), *parañkė* 'part of the body under the arm' (*rankà*), *parañkis* 'led-horse' (*rankà*), *parẽ·das* 'order', 'arrangement' (*rẽ·das* 'arrangement'), *paryšỹs* 'garter' (*ryšỹs* 'band'), *parubežỹs* 'region near a border' (*rubẽžius*), *pasáulis* 'space under the sun' (*sáulė*), *pasíenis* 'place next to the wall' (*síena*), *pasólis* 'place under a bench' (*sólas*), *pastalẽ·* 'drawer under the table-board' (*stãlas* 'table'), *pastógis* 'space under a roof' (*stógas*), *pašakẽ·* 'place under a branch' (*šakà*), *pašalỹs* 'corner', 'by-place' (*šalìs* 'side'), *pašónis* 'lower part of one's side' (*šónas*), *paté·vis* 'stepfather' (*té·vas*), *patìltis* 'place under a bridge' (*tìltas*), *patúbė* 'felt' (*tubà* 'felt'), *patúbis* 'felt cushion under a saddle' (*tubà*), *patvanỹs* 'flood' (*tvãnas* 'flood'), *patvorỹs* 'place next to a fence' (*tvorà*), *paupỹs* 'region beside a river' (*ùpė*), *pavakarỹs* 'time toward evening' (*vãkaras*), *pavandenỹs* 'place near water' (*vanduõ*), *pavardẽ·* 'family name' (*var̃das* 'name'), *pavãsaris* 'spring' (*vasarà* 'summer'), *pavérsmis* 'environs of a spring' (*versmẽ·*), *pavé·sis* 'cool, shady place' (*vėsà* 'coolness'), *pavíetis* 'district', 'arbor', 'shoe-heel' (*vietà* 'place'), *pavìlnis* 'fine under-grass', 'wool under a pig's bristles' (*vìlna* 'wool'), *pažándės* 'wen' (*žándas* 'cheek'), *pažénklis* 'sign', 'mark', 'model' (*žénklas* 'sign', 'mark').

The compound is accented on either the first or the second component: *pãdalis*, *padalẽ·* 'apportionment of land' (*dalìs* 'part', 'share'), *pãsmakris*, *pasmakrỹs* 'under-chin', 'dewlap' (*smakrà*), *pãžymis*, *pažymỹs* 'mark of recognition' (*žymẽ·* 'mark').

The following few compounds retain the preposition in the form *pó-*: *pódukra*, *pódukrė* 'step-daughter' (*dukrà*, *dùkrė* 'daughter'), *pópietis* 'afternoon' (*pietus* 'noon'), *pósunis* 'stepson' (*sunùs*); and, with accent on the second member: *postal̃dỹs* (Bar.) 'place behind a stable' (*sial̃das*).

*per̃* (sometimes *par*, especially in Samog.) 'to', 'through', 'across', 'over', 'during': *per̃drobulė* 'decoration sewed lengthwise on a sheet' (*drobùlė*), *párgalvijis* 'a very strong man' (*galvìjas*, *galvìjis* 'bullock'), *perdìdelis* 'too great' (*dìdelis*), *pérgalvẽ·* (K) but *pergalvẽ·* (A) 'what is put around or on the head' (*galvà*), *párkaklỹs* 'harness neck-strap' (*kãklas* 'neck'), *per̃naras* 'fool', 'one who makes a fool of others' (*nãras* 'fool'), *per̃nugaris* 'the part of the harness that goes over the horse's back' (*nugarà*), *per̃pietė* 'noon-hour' (*piẽtus*), *pérskyrėjas* 'referee', 'arbiter' (*skyrẽ·jas* 'elector'), *párvagis* 'bung', 'spigot' (*vágis* 'peg', 'plug'), *per̃žygys* 'passage-money' (*žygys* 'trip').

The second member is accented: *peraũsis* 'box on the ear' (*ausìs*), *perdìdelis* 'too great' (*dìdelis*), *pergal̃vis* 'stubborn person' (*galvà* 'head'), *perkam̃pis* 'vagabond', 'tramp' (*kam̃pas* 'corner'), *persẽnas* 'too old' (*sẽnas*), *peršviesùs* 'too bright' (*šviesùs*).

*pirm̃* 'before': *pirm̃galis* (and *pirmgalỹs*) 'the front end' (*gãlas*), *pirm̃paslis* 'herald' (*páslas* 'messenger', cf. Germ. *Vorbote*), *pirm̃vakaris* 'wedding eve' (*vãkaras* 'evening').

*prõ* 'by', 'past', 'through', most often occurs in composition in the form *pra-*: *prãgaras* 'bottomless way', 'abyss', 'hell' (*gãras* 'vapor', 'steam'), *prãkalba* 'introduction' (*kalbà*), *prãšvaisa* 'penetration of a ray of light through the clouds' (*švaisà* 'ray'), *prãzovadis* 'a galloping past' (*zovádas* 'gallop'), *prãvardis* (LL) but *pravardẽ·* (K) 'family name', 'nickname' (*vardas*), *próanukis* 'great-grandson' (*anùkas*), *prójuodis* 'black-like' (*júodas*), *prótamsa* 'twilight' (*tamsà* 'darkness').

The second member is accented: *pradalgẽ·* 'grass mowed down by the scythe' (*dal̃gis*), *prakaũlis* 'one whose bones protrude' (*káulas*), *praplótis* 'flat cake made of dough' (*plótas* 'plate', 'broad surface'), *pratarmẽ·* 'foreword' (*tarmẽ·* 'utterance').

*prý* 'near', 'at', 'by' occurs in southern Lithuania as *priẽ*. It is accented: *prýangė*, *prýangis* 'entrance hall', 'vestibule' (*angà* 'outer door'), *príebalsiai* 'palatal sounds' (*bal̃sas*), *prýbažnytis* 'church entrance' (*bažnýčia*), *prýbutis* 'vestibule' (*bùtas* 'house'), *prýdaržė* 'fenced place where cattle are fed' (*dar̃žas* garden'), *prýgaktė* 'cross-beam on the front part of a sled' (*gaktà*), *priẽ(d)galvis* 'cushion for the head' (*galvà*), *prýkalba*, *príekalba* 'introduction' (*kalbà*), *príekaulis* 'one whose bones protrude' (*káulas*), *prýkelis*, *príekelis* 'by-way' (*kẽlias*), *priẽmarės* 'inlet' (*mãrės* 'inland body of water'), *príemotė* 'concubine' (*mótė* 'woman'), *priẽpenas* 'foster-child' (*pẽnas* 'nourishment'), *prýsienis*, *príesienis* 'entrance hall' (*sienys* 'building'), *priẽsloga* 'oppression', 'distress' (*slogà* 'plague'), *prýuodė*, *príeuodė* 'foreskin' (*úoda*), *príevalgis* 'vegetables' (*val̃gis* 'food'), *prývardis*, *príevardis* 'surname', 'nickname' (*var̃das*), *príevarpstis* 'that around which a roll of flax is wound' (*varpstìs* 'spool', 'spindle'), *prieviẽrė* 'superstition' (*vierà* 'religious belief'), *prýžodis*, *príežodis* 'adage', 'proverb' (*žõdis* 'word'), *prýjuosta* 'skirt' (*júosta* 'girdle', 'belt'), *prýmiestis* 'suburb' (*miẽstas* 'town'), *prýnumangis* 'space between the house-door and the kitchen' (*nùms* 'hall in a peasant's house', *angà* 'outer door'), *prýtamsa* 'twilight' (*tamsà* 'darkness'), *prývaisius* 'breeding of cattle or raising of fruit' (*vaĩsius* 'fruit'), *prývakaris* 'time toward evening' (*vãkaras*).

The second member is accented: *pryširdìs* 'inner breast', 'region in front of the heart' (*širdìs*), *pryvar̃tė* '(one who takes a place) before the gate' = 'village-singer' (*var̃tai* 'gate'). Further, *pryšakỹs* 'fore-part' appears in Bar. Dial. R3 as *priẽšakia*. Schleicher[4] divides it into *príeš* 'before', 'against' and *akìs* 'eye', while Kurschat[5] divides it into *prý* and *šakà* 'branch'.

*príeš* 'before', 'against': *príeškristis* 'Antichrist' (*krìstus*), *príeškalnis* 'slope of a hill' (*kálnas*), *príešpaskutinis* 'next to the last' (*paskutìnis* 'last'), *príešpiečiai* 'lunch' (*piẽtus* 'noon'), *príešpietis* 'time toward noon'

---

[4] Gram. 137.

[5] Gram. 112.

(*piẽtus*), *príešpilnis* ‘first quarter of the moon’ (*pìlnas* ‘full’), *príešvėjis* ‘contrary wind’, ‘head wind’ (*vė́·jas*).

*są́*, *sán* ‘together’, ‘with’: *są́dalininkas* ‘co-heir’ (*daliniñkas*), *sándora* ‘concord’, ‘unanimity’ (*dorà* ‘concord’), *są́kalinys* ‘fellow-prisoner’ (*kalinỹs*), *są́naris* ‘fellow-member’ (*narỹs* ‘joint’, ‘member’), *są́tėvonis* ‘co-heir’ (*tėvonìs*), *są́žinia*, *są́žinė* ‘conscience’ (*žinià* ‘knowledge’).
The second member is accented: *sątėvaĩnis* ‘co-heir’ (*tėvaĩnis*), *sąvyrẽsnis* ‘one who is in an equally high position’, ‘one who is as old as another’ (*vyrẽsnis* ‘higher’, ‘older’). The latter is an adjective used as a noun and is therefore a kind of possessive compound.

*tar̃p* ‘between’, ‘among’: *tar̃pdenis* ‘between-deck’ (*dẽnis*), *tar̃pežis* ‘boundary between two fields’ (*ežė̃·*), *tar̃pjungis* ‘jointure of the handle and the tongue of a flail’ (*jùngas* ‘yoke’), *tar̃pkalnis* ‘space between two hills’ (*kálnas*), *tar̃pkelis* ‘way between two places’ (*kẽlias*), *tar̃pkiemis* ‘short stretch between two villages’ (*kiẽmas* ‘village’), *tar̃plysis* ‘furrow between two garden beds’ (*lýsė*), *tar̃pmuris* ‘space between two walls’ (*múras*), *tar̃ppetis* ‘embroidery on the upper part of a garment’ (*petỹs* ‘shoulder’), *tar̃ppievis* ‘place between meadows’ (*píeva*), *tar̃ppirštis* ‘space between two fingers’ (*pir̃štas*), *tar̃prietis* ‘space between the legs’ (*ríetas* ‘upper thigh’), *tar̃psienis* ‘wall between two rooms’ (*síena* ‘wall’), *tar̃psubinis* ‘incision of the buttocks’, ‘anus’ (*subinė̃·*), *tar̃pšventės* ‘time between two festivals’ (*šveñtė* ‘festival-day’, ‘holiday’), *tar̃pupis* ‘place between two rivers’ (*ùpė*), *tar̃pvietė* ‘interstice’, ‘interval’ (*vietà* ‘place’). In *tarpúkalnaj* ‘space between hills’ (*kálnas*) and *terpũvartė* ‘doorspace’ (*var̃tai* ‘gate’), other forms of the same preposition appear.[6]

*ùž* ‘behind’, ‘beyond’, ‘after’ is also written *ùš* before voiceless consonants. The first member is accented: *ùžangė* ‘place in front of the back door’, ‘the back door’ (*angà* ‘outer door’), *ùžbalis* ‘region beyond a marsh’ (*balà*), *ùžežeris* ‘what lies beyond a pond’ (*ẽžeras*), *ùžgalis* ‘back end’ (*gãlas*), *ùžgavėnios* ‘Shrove Tuesday’ (*gavė̃·nios* ‘Lent’), *ùškakalė* ‘room behind the oven’ (*kakalỹs*), *ùškaištis* ‘bolt’, ‘bar’ (*kaĩštis* ‘bolt’), *ùškaklė* ‘region behind the neck’ (*kãklas*), *ùškalnis* ‘place behind a hill’ (*kálnas*), *ùškampis* ‘a remote corner’ (*kam̃pas*), *ùškaupis* ‘very large heap’ (*kaũpas* ‘heap of earth or grain’), *ùšklonis* ‘grass plot behind the barn’ (*klónas* ‘bleaching place behind the barn’), *ùžmuris* ‘place behind a wall’ (*múras*), *ùžnemunė* ‘region beyond the Memel River’ (*Nẽmunas*), *ùšpakalis* ‘what is behind the back’ (*pakalà*), *ùšpečis* ‘room behind the oven’ (*pẽčius*), *ùžraištis* ‘a shirt’ (*raĩštis* ‘band’), *ùžraktas* ‘lock’ (*rãktas* ‘key’), *ùžrubežis* ‘region beyond the boundary’ (*rubẽžius*), *ùžupiai* ‘people who live beyond the river’ (*ùpė*), *ùžvėjis* ‘place protected from the wind’ (*vé·jas*), *ùžžagrė* ‘a certain piece of iron on a plough’ (*žãgrė* ‘plough’), *ùžžandis* ‘the glanders’, an illness of horses (*žándas* ‘jaw’), *ùžžyčka* ‘interest on capital’ (*žyčkà* ‘loan’). In *ažúovėja* ‘place protected from the wind’ (*vé·jas*) and *ažúostogė* ‘place behind a roof’ (*stógas*) an older preposition *ažù*, *ažuo-*, still existing in the eastern dialects, is represented.[7]

---

[6] Cf. Fraenkel: Präpositionen 273 ff.

The second member is accented: *užgirỹs* ‘place behind a forest’, ‘people who live beyond a forest’ (*gìria*), *užturẽklė* ‘drag’, ‘brake’ (*turẽklė* ‘support’).

The composition of preposition with noun is a relatively late phenomenon among the IE languages,[8] and the accentuation of compounds of this class varies considerably. But it has been noted that Russian, Serbian, and Czechish make an effort to stress the first member as the logically stronger element.[9] In Sanskrit, compounds with *a-* privative are stressed on the prior member if they are not possessives, otherwise they are accented on the final component. Moreover, possessive compounds beginning with *su-* ‘well’ and *dus-* ‘ill’ likewise take the accent on the second member. In other instances the distinction between possessive compounds and immutata is less clearly shown by the position of the primary accent, perhaps on account of the tendency, noticeable in all classes, to stress the suffix.

In Lithuanian, compounds of this class are mostly adjectives at bottom. Although not a few, as in Sanskrit, accent the suffix, e.g. *pabulỹs* ‘diaper’, *pakiemỹs* ‘regon around a village’, *pradalgẽ·* ‘grass mowed down by the scythe’, *užgirỹs* ‘place behind a forest’, etc., it may be said that a situation obtains here, with the possible exception of compounds beginning with *pa-*, analogous with that existing in Class 3: compounds retaining an adjectival possessive significance accent the final component, but compounds which have become independent substantives usually accent the prior member.

The postpositions *-na* and *-pi* were originally accented in Lithuanian. Compare *rankosnà* ‘into the hands’ and *namuosnà* ‘towards home’. But very early, especially in the eastern dialects, they came to be considered as case-forms of the noun and were consequently accented in accordance with the accent class into which their substantives fell. Further proof of original stress on the postposition is given by the oxytonization of the directives in *-ỹn,* e.g. *aukštỹn* 'upwards', *artỹn* 'nearer', *šiltỹn eĩti* 'to become warm', *vėsỹn eĩti* 'to become cool', etc. The stress then was placed on the stem and finally, by a secondary accent shift, doubtless occasioned by the accent of the locative case, which also contains an added particle, it went to the ending; cf. *miškañ* 'into the forest', *dunguñ* 'to Heaven', *vakarõp* 'towards the evening', *velniõp* 'to the devil', *namõ* beside *namópi* 'homewards', *galóp* 'toward the end'. Only by supposing such a secondary accent shift, according to Specht, is the acute accent of the last two words understandable.[10]

---

[7] Cf. Fraenkel: Präpositionen 166 ff.

[8] Hirt: Indog. Gram. 4. 63 ff.

[9] Cf. Specht: Litauische Mundarten 219, and Hirt: Indog. Gram. 5. 385.

---

[10] For the whole question see Specht: KZ 53. 90 ff. Cf. further Hirt: Akzent 303, and Kurschat: Gram. §1488.

# APPENDIX I

## COMPOUNDED ADVERBS

In the compounded adverbs it is evident that the logically more important element, in all but a few instances, takes the primary accent. A demonstrative pronoun as prior member, for instance, is stressed: *anãˌdien*, *anañdien* 'that day' (from *anãˌ diẽną*), *anaĩptol* 'far from that' (*anaĩp* + *tõl*), *anãˌmet* 'that year' (*añs* + *mẽtas*), *anãˌkart* 'that time' (*kar̃tas*), *anàpus* 'beyond', 'on the other side' (*anà* fem. + *pùsė*), *anãˌsyk* 'at that time' (*sỹkis*), *anàšal* 'beyond' (*anà* + *šalìs* 'region', 'side'), *šẽˌnakt* 'to-night' (from *šiãˌ* fem. acc. 'this' + *nãktį*), *šiañdien*, *šeñdien* 'to-day' (*šiãˌ diẽną*), *šiámsyk* 'for this time' (*šiám*, dat. of *šìs* 'this' + *sỹkiui*, dat. of *sỹkis*), *šìčia*, *šìčion(ai)* 'here' (*šìs* + *čià*, *čión*[*ai*] 'here'), *tõdėl* 'on that account' (*tõ*, gen. of *tàs* 'that one', 'the same one' + *dė̃·l* 'on account of'). But cf. *anõks* 'in that way or manner' (*añs* + *kõks* 'in what way?', 'what kind of?') and *šiteĩpo*, *šitaĩp* or *šìteip* 'in this manner' (*šìs* + *teĩp*, *taĩpo* 'thus', 'so'). Prepositions usually lose their stress: *ikkõliai* 'up to', 'until' (*ikì* 'until' + *kõliai* 'how long', 'as long as'), *ikšiõl* 'up till now' (*šiõliai* 'up till now'), *iktõl* 'so far' (*tõliai* 'so far', 'so long'), *išil̃gai* 'lengthwise' (*ìš* 'out' + *ilgaĩ* 'long'), *nuošaliaĩ* 'aside', 'apart' (*nuõ* 'from' + *šalìs* 'side'), *nuoširdžiaĩ* 'heartily' (*širdìs*), *padieniuĩ* 'alternating with each day' (*põ* + *dienà*), *paeĩliui* 'in a row' (*eilė̃·*), *pailgaĩ* 'lengthwise' (*ilgaĩ*), *pakal̃niui* 'down hill' (*kálnas*), *pakeliuĩ* 'on the way' (*kẽlias*), *parañkiui* 'handy' (*rankà*), *pažemiaĩs* 'on the ground' (*žẽmė*), *podraũg*(*iai*) 'together', 'at the same time' (*draũg*), *porýt*, *porytó* 'day after to-morrow' (*rýtas*). In *prõpernai* 'in the year before last' (*pérnai* 'in last year') and *ùžvakar* 'day before yesterday' (*ùz* + *vãkaras*) the prior member obviously has the greater significance; in *ĩˌpėdžiui*, *įpėdžiuĩ* 'by following the footsteps' (*ĩˌ* 'into' + *pėdà* 'foot as measure') and *nuõtakiai*, *nuotakaĩˌ* 'slanting' (*nuõ* 'from' + *tãkas* 'path') the accent varies between the two members. In *apýbrėkšmis* 'at twilight' (*apì*, *apý* 'near', 'about' + *brėkšma* 'twilight of evening'), *apýkalėdžiais* 'at Christmas time' (*kalẽ·dos*), and in *perdaũg* 'too much' (*per̃* + *daũg*) the first member is used in its adverbial function.

Adverbs having an indefinite or an interrogative meaning naturally accent the second component: *dėlkõ* 'wherefore', 'why' (*dẽ·l*, *dẽ·lei* 'on account of' + *kõ*, gen. of *kàs* 'who', 'what'), *kasdiẽn* 'daily' (*kàs* + *dienà*), *kasmèts* 'yearly' (*mẽtas*), *kasnãkt* 'nightly' (*naktìs*), *kasrýt*(*s*) 'every morning' (*rýtas*), *kassỹk* 'every time' (*sỹkis*), *kuomèt* 'at what time' (from *kuõm metu*, instr. of *kàs mẽtas*), *kodẽ·l* 'on what account' (*kõ* + *dẽ·l*), *konè* 'why not?' (*nè* 'not'), *nedaũg* 'not much' (*daũg*), *nemažaĩ* 'at least' (*mažaĩ* 'little'), *niekumèt* 'never', 'at no time' (*niẽkas* + *mẽtas*). But note *kìtasyk* 'another time' (*kìtas* + *sỹkis*), *niẽkur* 'nowhere' (*niẽkas* + *kur̃*). The intensive particle *-gi* is an enclitic; cf. *ir̃gi* 'and', 'also' (*ir̃* 'and'), *jéigi* 'if indeed' (*jéi* 'if'), *kur̃gi* 'where then?' (*kur̃*), *neĩgi* 'not even once' (*neĩ* 'not once').

The accentuation of other compounded adverbs varies. Cf. *abìpus*, *abypusiaĩ* 'on both sides' (*abù*, *abì* + *pùse*), *añtrakart*, *antrùkart* 'for the second time' (*añtras* + *kar̃tas*), *antrùsyk* 'for the second time' (*sỹkis*), *dùsyk* 'twice' (*dù* + *sỹkis*), *dvéjau* 'our (your, their) two selves' (*dvejì* + *jaũ*), *pìrmasyk* 'the first time' (*pìrmas* + *sỹkis*), *pùslankiai* 'in the form of a half circle' (*pùsė* + *lañkas* 'bow'); but *abyšaliaĩ* 'on both sides' (*abù*, *abì* + *šalìs*), *akymóju* 'instantly', 'at present' (*akìs* 'eye' + *móju*, *móti* 'to wink'), *daugsỹk* 'often', 'many times' (*daũg* + *sỹkis*), *dvejetíek* 'twice as much' (*dvejì* + *tíek* 'so much'), *dvisėdà*, *dvisėdaĩ* 'two sitting together' (*dù*, *dvì* + *sé·du*, *sé·sti*), *ilgumèt* 'long' (*ìlgas* + *mẽtas*), *porasỹk* 'twice', 'a few times' (*póras* 'pair' + *sỹkis*), *vienąkar̃t* 'once' (*víenas* + *kar̃tas*), *vienąsỹk* 'once' (*sỹkis*), *vieṇširdžiaĩ* 'with one heart', 'with one accord' (*širdìs*), *visuomèt* 'always', 'at every time' (*vìsas* + *mẽtas*).

# APPENDIX II

## COMPOUNDED PRONOUNS

Kurschat has treated the definite adjectives and the compounded pronouns so thoroughly[1] that a discussion of them here could only be repetitious. But a few words concerning accent may not be out of place.

The definite adjective, formed by the addition to the simplex of *jìs* 'he' or *jì* 'she', retains the accent of the simple adjective in all cases, numbers, and genders, with the exception of the nom. voc. masc. sg., which takes a grave accent on the final vowel of the adjective whenever the latter belongs to the masc. *-o*-declension, but a circumflex if it is an *-i*-stem (*baltàsis* 'the white', *didỹsis* 'the large'). It may be that the accent of the nom. voc. in these instances is attracted to the suffix of the adjective on account of the accentuation of the *-u*-stems and the contracted *-jă*-stems (*saldùsis* 'the sweet', *medìnis* 'wooden')[2].

The possessive pronouns also have a definite form, which is just like that of the adjectives (*manàsis* 'mine', *tavàsis* 'yours'). But the nom. sg. masc. of the demonstrative pronouns employs an accented particle *-aĩ* in the place of *-is* (from *jìs*). Otherwise they are formed and stressed in the same manner as the definite adjectives and the possessive pronouns.

Of the compounded pronouns, *šìtas*, *šità* 'this' (*šìs*, *šì* 'this' + *tàs*, *tà* 'that') is accented as if it were a simplex; but the feeling that it is a compound must remain, at least to a certain degree, for the nom. sg. masc. *šìtas* is never contracted to *šìts*, although this is very frequently the case with *víenas* 'one' (usually *víens*[3]) and with nouns in *-as*.

Those compounded pronouns which have an indefinite or an interrogative significance are, as is to be expected, stressed on the final member. Cf. *bìle-kàs* 'anyone' (*bìle* 'any' + *kàs* 'who', 'what'), *kaškàs*

---

[1] Gram. §§922–1000.

[2] Kurschat: Gram. 963. 'The adjectives in *-us* and *-is* keep their characteristic suffix sounds only in the nom. and voc. sg.; in all other cases they go like *geràsis* both in accent and in suffix sounds'.

[3] Kurschat: Gram. §1001.

‘anyone’, ‘some one’, contracted from *kàs-žìno-kàs* ‘who knows who?’,[4] *kasnór(s)*, *kasnorĩ,s* ‘whoever wishes’ (*kàs* + *nóriu*, *noré·ti*), *kitõks* ‘of another sort’ (*kìtas* ‘another’ + *tõks* ‘such’), *ne-kàs* ‘not every one’, ‘by no means every one’ (*nè* + *kàs*), *nekur̃s* ‘a certain one’, ‘anybody’ (*kur̃s* ‘who’, ‘which’), *toktaĩ* ‘such’ (*tõks* + *taĩ* ‘that’).

The pronouns *niẽkas* ‘no one’, ‘nothing’ (cf. *ne-kàs* above), *kìtkas* ‘something else’ (*kìtas* + *kàs*), *vìskas* ‘all’ (*vìsas* ‘all’ + *kàs*), and *vìslab* ‘all’, originally ‘everything good’ (*lãbas* ‘good’) are more definite in meaning, and it is perhaps on this account that they are accented on the prior member.

---

[4] Kurschat: Gram. §1000.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

On August 11, 1902, I was born in Beach Haven, New Jersey, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Wood of Philadelphia. After attending the grade schools of Philadelphia and the West Philadelphia High School, I entered Princeton University in September, 1921. There I took my major courses in the Germanic Section of the Modern Language Department and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1925. In the following September I began the study of Indo-European Philology under Professor Harold H. Bender, of whose constant interest in the progress of my work I wish to express my deepest appreciation. In 1927 I was appointed Procter Fellow in the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures. On the 11th of June, 1928, I was married to Miss Keturah MacVeagh Williams, daughter of Mrs. Howard S. Williams and the late Colonel Williams of Philadelphia.

P25 .L287 v.6-11
Zur entwicklung der perfektumschreibung
Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library
1 1012 00026 8914